

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 9th October 1928

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.

Usman Sahib Bahadur, Kt., The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.

Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.

Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. Abdul Razaq Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.

Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi. Adinarayana Chettyar, Bar-at-Law, Mr. T.

Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V. Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.

Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.

Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.

Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P. Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.

Bheemayya, Mr. J. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.

Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K. Congreue, Mr. C. R. T.

Corley, Mr. F. E. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.

Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E. Cunningham, Mr. C. B.

Davis, Mr. J. A. Dorai Raja, Rajkumar S. N.

Foulkes, Mr. R. Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.

Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J. Gopala Menon, Mr. C.

Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.

Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.

Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G. John, Mr. V. Ch.

Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.

Karant, Mr. K. R. Kay, Mr. Kenneth.

Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.

Kalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P. Koti Reddi, Bar-at-Law, Mr. K.

Krishnan, Mr. K. Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.

Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S. Kuppuswami, Mr. J.

Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.

Mallayya, Dr. B. S.

Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A. Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.

Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.

Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.

Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. Murugappa Chettyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.

Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.)—(Deputy President).

Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N. Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.

Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A. Narayana Raju, Mr. D.

Narayanan Chettyar, Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.

Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. Obi Reddi, Mr. C.

Parasurama Rao Pantula, Mr. A. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.

Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Premayya, Mr. G. R.

Raja of Jeypore. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.

Rajan, Mr. P. T. Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.

Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B. Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.

Raman Menon, Mr. K. P. Ramanath Goenka, Mr. .

Ramasamayajulu, Mr. C. Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Ratnasabapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.

Saldanha, Mr. J. A. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.

Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K. Satyamurti, Mr. S.

Shetty, Mr. A. B. Siva Raj, Mr. N.

Siva Rao, Mr. P. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.

Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H. Smith, Mr. W. E.

Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A. Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.

Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.

Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.

Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.

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PRESENT—cont.

Swami, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.
 Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash
 Kadir Sahib.
 Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
 Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
 Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
 Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
 Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
 Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
 Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.

Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
 Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
 Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
 Venkiah, Mr. S.
 Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
 Wright, Mr. W. O.
 Zamindar of Gollapalli.
 Zamindar of Kallikota.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
 Zamindar of Seithur.
 Zamindar of Singampatti.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Public Health

Free distribution of quinine.

* 423 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state —

(a) to what extent the malaria scourge is prevalent in the Madras Presidency;

(b) what steps are being taken to combat it;

(c) what steps Government have taken (i) to distribute the quinine free, and (ii) in what parts of the Presidency;

(d) by which agencies the distribution is to be undertaken and what will be the quantity and quality of the quinine to be distributed; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to reduce the price of Government quinine sold by the agency of the post office and other agencies and to improve the quality of the quinine sold?

A.—(a) Figures relating to mortality from 'Malaria' are included under 'Fever.' The Director of Public Health has reported that for the years 1921–1926 the average annual mortality from fever was nearly 322,000 and that a very large proportion of this total is due to 'Malaria.'

A list showing specially malarious tracts in the Presidency is appended.

(b) Malarial investigations have been carried out from time to time by Special Malaria Officers and Investigation Units attached to the King Institute, Guindy, in regard to some of the most highly infected places and their reports have been communicated to the local bodies concerned for necessary action. Public Health Administration is largely in the hands of local bodies and a great deal of work connected with the prevention of malaria has necessarily to be left to them. The Government are, however, fully alive to the menace and in April 1927 appointed a Special Malaria Officer with the requisite establishment to investigate the incidence of malaria in selected areas and to

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advise Government and the local bodies concerned in the matter of eradication. This malariologist has already carried out investigations in Bellary, Vriddhachalam, Vizagapatam, Hospet, Coonoor, certain villages in the Koilkuntla and Nandikotkur taluks in Kurnool district, Siruguppa area including the wet villages on the Tungabhadra, Cuddapah, Tirupati, Chiratanur, Tirumalai and Seethagundy Tea estate, Kollengode. Necessary action is being taken by the local authorities concerned or by the Government on the reports submitted by the Special Officer.

- (c) & (d) A copy ^a of G.O. No. 1059, P.H., dated 14th May 1928, is laid on the table. The Surgeon-General has submitted a scheme for the free distribution of quinine in the Agency tracts. The quinine manufactured in the Government Quinine Factory will be distributed and will be of the same quality as is supplied to the Medical Stores Department.
- (e) The question of reducing the price of quinine is now under the consideration of the Government. They have not received any complaint recently regarding the quality of the quinine sold.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to (b), (c) and (d), may I enquire, having regard to the large areas in different districts where malaria prevails, what is the maximum amount Government intend to spend for the free distribution of quinine?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Government have not fixed any maximum but so far as they find it necessary quinine will be supplied free."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the late Minister for Public Health stated in some place that four lakhs would be spent for the purpose?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of the pronouncement but if spending four lakhs is necessary I do not think Government would grudge it."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I enquire whether in the district of South Kanara there are only four taluks in which malaria is prevalent and whether there are not parts of Mangalore taluk in which malaria is prevalent?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I am not aware of it, Sir; probably the hon. Member's information is correct."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to clause (d), may I know if it is the intention of the Government to reduce the price of quinine so that they may not make any profit out of its manufacture?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"When the whole thing is considered that will be one chief aspect for consideration."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATHNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether Government would be pleased to charge a uniform rate with regard to the supply of quinine to Government institutions and local bodies?"

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The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I believe there is not much difference in price now and I will consider it."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATHNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to clause (b), in view of the great deal of work in connexion with the prevention of malaria by the local bodies, may I know whether the Government will be pleased to increase the grants to expedite the drainage schemes pending with the department ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The matter will be duly considered."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In view of the fact that malaria is prevalent in certain places of the Kurnool and Bellary districts, may I know whether Government has made any arrangement regarding the free supply of quinine to these tracts ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The list of places to which quinine has to be supplied free is also appended."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" With reference to the free supply of quinine, may I suggest to the Government the desirability of restoring the practice of giving at least to the village karnams and headmen quinine for free distribution ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" That suggestion will be considered. Probably when the Government empowered the divisional officers and the tahsildars, they thought that they will in turn entrust it to village officers."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know whether in view of the fact that the Salem taluk has got the whole of the Shervaroys with 50 villages in it, the people of the taluk will have the benefit of free supply of quinine ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" In the Salem taluk there are a large number of villages affected by malaria and what particular places should be chosen I cannot say off-hand; I shall consider the question."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The Shervaroys and the villages surrounding it."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" It will be considered."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know under whose requisition a special malaria officer was deputed to make a survey of the Ootacamund municipality ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Notice."

Education

Opening of group III classes of the B.A. course in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

* 424 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to G.O. No. 1540, Law (Education), dated 23rd July 1928—

(a) why the question of the opening of the classes in group III of the B.A. course in the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, was allowed to stand over by the Director of Public Instruction;

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(b) whether the Government have approved of the action of the Director; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, how long the Government expects the question to lie over?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have accepted the view of the Director of Public Instruction that the question of the opening of classes in Group III of the B.A. Pass course should stand over till the question of the headquarters of the Andhra University now pending before the Legislative Council is finally settled.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether it was the Director of Public Instruction that gave the unsettled state of the headquarters of the Andhra University as the reason for postponement or whether the Government themselves feel that this reason should be given ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Government themselves came to this conclusion.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, what was the consideration that led them to think that there was a connexion between the sanctioning of group III and the headquarters of the Andhra University ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Because what form the Andhra University will take is still in a state of flux.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Apart from the question of the Andhra University being in a state of flux the Government is also in a state of flux. Apart from this question, viz, whether the Andhra University is to be located at Anantapur or not, may I know whether the Government have any policy with regard to the opening of this class in group III of the pass degree course ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I have listened to the lengthy oration of the hon. Member for University and I have to state that it is not possible to come to a decision till the question of the headquarters of the Andhra University is settled.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I am sorry my friend is getting so very touchy this morning as he always is.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Is the hon. Member asking a question, Sir ? ”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Is the hon. Member in order, Sir. I won't yield.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Will the hon. Members resume their seats ? As soon as the President stands, all the members ought to resume their seats. The hon. Member for the University will resume his supplementary questions.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask the hon. Minister for Education whether the Government have any policy with regard to the strengthening of the Ceded Districts College at Anantapur, apart from the question where the headquarters will be located, or have they come to the conclusion that they will open group III only if the headquarters is fixed at Anantapur ? ”

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have already said it will largely depend on the settlement of the headquarters of the University."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Is it the intention of the Government to open the classes only if the headquarters is fixed at Anantapur or to open them only if the headquarters is not fixed at Anantapur? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I have said it will depend largely upon the settlement of the question of the headquarters."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know why it depends on the question of the settlement of the headquarters? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" For the simple reason that the whole question of higher education in the Andhradesa will depend upon the shape the University will take."

Action taken on the resolution regarding exemption of poor girls from payment of school fees.

* 425 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to the resolution passed in the Council on 5th November 1927 regarding the exemption of poor girls from payment of school fees—

(a) whether he has taken any steps to give effect to that resolution ; and

(b) if not, whether he will take immediate steps thereon ?

A.—The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to furnish a detailed estimate of the extra cost to Government if effect is given to the resolution.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" It is stated here, 'if effect is given to the resolution, etc.' ; may I know whether the hon. Minister entertains a doubt about giving effect to the resolution of this Council? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir, the question of the ultimate cost is being considered."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know when the Director of Public Instruction was asked to give his report? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As soon as the resolution was passed. This is a matter of collecting figures and naturally some time has to be taken."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the Director of Public Instruction was not consulted when the notice was with the Government and before the resolution was discussed in the Council? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Government did not think that that step was necessary."

Introduction of the scout movement in elementary schools.

* 426 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the President, Nuzvid Taluk Board, and other local boards for introducing the scout and cub movement ;

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- (b) if so, what are the orders of Government thereon; and
(c) whether they would apply any definite policy?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Orders have been passed in accordance with the general policy referred to in the answer to clause (c).

(c) Taluk boards are permitted to debit to the Elementary Education Fund expenditure on scouting with the previous approval of Government. In dealing with applications from taluk boards for permission to incur such expenditure, items such as purchase of books on scouting, travelling allowance of teachers deputed for training as scout masters or cub masters, cost of scout camps and non-recurring contributions to scout associations are approved. Expenditure on the employment of separate scout instructors for elementary schools is not, however, allowed.

Orphanages

Grants to orphanages in this Presidency.

* 427 Q.—MR. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place the information in the possession of Government regarding

- (a) the number and names of orphanages in the Presidency;
(b) the community to which each belongs, Hindu, Muslim, Indian Christian, Anglo-Indian and European;
(c) the number of orphans and destitutes in each of them from 1924–1928 year-war;
(d) the Government aid given to each of them;
(e) the rate per head;
(f) and to state what the principle of giving grants to the orphanages is; and
(g) what the rate of grant per head of Indian orphans, and Anglo-Indian and European orphans is?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each orphanage for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926–27 is placed on the table. No further information is available with Government.

(e) to (g) The rates of boarding grant for *European* schools are Rs. 15 a month in the Madras City and Rs. 12 a month in the mufassal for a child.

No rates have been laid down by Government in the case of grants to *Indian* orphanages. The usual procedure is to distribute the budget provision available each year *pro rata* among the eligible children, subject to a maximum of half the net cost to the management. The grant paid in 1926–27 worked out to Rs. 8–9–2 per head for a year.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask the hon. Minister to give reasons, if any, for this discrimination based on race between the rates of boarding grants given to European schools in Madras City and the mufassal and the grants paid to Indian orphans ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am sure the hon. Member is as well aware as I am that European education is a Reserved subject. We have been distributing what we give now considering the amount at our disposal.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister has any intention of moving the Government of which he happens to be a member to equalize the grants between the European schools and Indian orphanages considering that it is a racial discrimination ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is not a question of racial discrimination. It really depends on the standard of living.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I know whether the hon. Minister recognizes in this country a distinction in the distribution of these grants based on higher standards of living for particular races ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ It is not a question of recognizing the higher standard of living. It depends on the class from which the children come.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ If a member of an aristocratic family becomes an orphan, which is impossible (laughter), I say if an aristocratic child becomes an orphan which is impossible (renewed laughter)—he laughs best who laughs last—coming to the orphanage, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Education whether considering their previous status he proposes to equalize and use his influence to get this grant equalized or does he propose to acquiesce in this arrangement ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I shall see what line can be taken according to the light I possess at the moment.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Seeing that he is a responsible Indian Minister and seeing the implications in this question about the policy of the Government, does he propose to equalize this grant or allow it as it is ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am as much concerned with the equality of my race as my hon. Friend.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I am glad to hear it.”

• Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—“ Admitting the standard of living between an European and an Indian is different, does the hon. Minister for Education consider that such a great disparity between Rs. 180 per annum and Rs. 8-9-2 (Rs. 171) between an European and an Indian pupil is reasonable ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As I said in answer to the learned Member for the University, we are trying to raise this grant.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Does the hon. Minister realize that this rate works at 10 annas a month for an Indian child whereas it is Rs. 12 a month for an European child ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I am glad the hon. Member has been using his powers of arithmetic to calculate this result.”

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to the words in the answer to clause (e) to (g), ‘ subject to the maximum of half the net cost to the management,’ in the second paragraph, may I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether that position applies also to the boarding grants to European schools ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I want notice.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ The hon. Minister referred to the standard of living. Under what standard of living does he expect a child to live at 4 pies a day, an Indian child in an orphanage ? (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. ‘ Starving standard’). Four pies is the price of a cigarette.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I should like to know from the hon. Doctor whether it is good for a child to smoke cigarettes.”

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Does he expect a child to live on the value of a cigarette ? That is what I want to know.”

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I just ask the hon. Minister whether after this question came before the Council some time ago, he has taken any definite steps actually for raising the rate ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ As a matter of fact, last year we got a little more sum than was put in the budget for the year before.”

Civil Justice

Alleged irregular attendance of the District Munsif of Bapatla.

* 428 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to ascertain from the Judicial Department of the Guntur district and state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Principal District Munsif of Bapatla Mr. V. V. Subba Rao Pantulu used to leave the office at 12 noon every day from 9th June 1928 till 22nd June 1928 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that he used to get the plaints and office registers to his house for signature ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a pro-note in a plaint sent to his house for signature was not to be found ;

(d) why he left the office every day at 12 noon ever since he got the orders of promotion as Sub-Judge ; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to call for a statement of work done by him from 9th June 1928 to 22nd June 1928, showing the number contested and uncontested original suits, the number of suits adjusted out of court, compromised, withdrawn, and “ no instructions ” and place it on the table ?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government do not consider it necessary to call for the information. They trust that the High Court will look into the matter. A copy of the question and of the answer will be forwarded to it.

Delay in the disposal of cases in courts.

* 429 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the debates on 20th March 1928 regarding the delays in the disposal of cases in courts—

(a) what steps Government are going to take or to induce the High Court to take to reduce the delays ; and

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(b) whether Government have decided to depute a Judge of the High Court or any other competent judicial officer who is both capable and quick in the disposal of cases to inspect mufassal courts

A.—(a) The Proceedings of the Legislative Council referred to by the hon Member have been communicated to the High Court.

(b) The Government have recognized the necessity for inspection of mufassal courts by Judges of the High Court. Owing to arrears of work in the High Court, there appears to be no possibility of such inspection being undertaken for the present.

Forests

Levy of penning fee in the forest districts of Kurnool.

* 430 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether inquiries have been instituted in regard to the levy of the penning fee of eight annas per cattle in addition to the grazing fee of eight annas in the forest districts of Kurnool; and

(b) if such inquiries have been instituted, what action the Government propose to take to mitigate the hardships of the ryots?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know whether Government is considering this question only with reference to Kurnool or with reference to other districts also?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“Only with reference to Kurnool.”

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—“May I know whether they will consider it with reference to the other districts also?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—“I shall consider the question.”

Reservation of additional blocks of forests in Rampa.

* 431 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the proposals for the reservation of the additional blocks of forests in Rampa now are; and

(b) whether objections have been invited to the proposed reservation and if so, when and with what result?

A.—(a) The preliminary survey has been ordered of certain blocks in order that they may be notified for enquiry and settlement as reserved forests under the Forest Act.

(b) The Forest Act provides for the giving of notices, and enquiry into, and decision of, claims and objections. That stage has not yet been reached.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know if this survey has been undertaken ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It has not yet been undertaken."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know with regard to the answer to clause (b), whether notice of objection will be given ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Certainly."

Details of the staff appointed for experiments in Anaimalai forests.

* 432 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state, with reference to the debates on my motion for the reduction of the allotment for certain experiments in the Anaimalai forests on 28th March 1928—

(a) the details of the staff sanctioned and appointed with their salaries and nationality, caste, religion and qualifications of the several members of the staff ; and

(b) whether any member of the staff has been sent for training and if so, where ?

A.—The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Will the hon. the Law Member give us some idea of the staff and of the work they will be engaged in ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Conclusions have not been arrived at."

Marine

Establishment of a Port Conservancy Board at Mangalore.

* 433 Q.—Mr J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) at whose request, under what circumstances and for what reasons a Conservancy Board has been established at Mangalore ;

(b) whether Port Conservancy Boards and the Landing and Shipping Fees Committees are statutory bodies ;

(c) what differences have been discovered as to functions and powers between a Landing and Shipping Fees Committee and a Conservancy Board ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposals before them for placing such Committees and Boards on a statutory and legal basis and if so, when legislation will be introduced therefor ?

A.—(a) A Port Conservancy Board was established at Mangalore in 1927 on the suggestion of the Presidency Port Officer. The Collector of South Kanara and the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee then existing at the port also agreed to the proposal. The Board was established because a Port Conservancy Board has more authority over the affairs of the port, than a Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.

(b) No.

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- (c) A memorandum^a comparing the general powers and functions of a Landing and Shipping Fees Committee with those of a Port Conservancy Board is laid on the table.
- (d) A Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (III of 1885), so as to put the Port Conservancy Boards and Landing and Shipping Fee Committees on a statutory basis is under the consideration of Government. It is not possible to say when the proposed legislation will be brought before the Council.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I inquire why there is so much delay in bringing forward this legislation? Session after session, the answer has been given that the matter is under consideration. Will the hon. the Law Member inform us as to when approximately at least this legislation will be brought before this Council?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am sorry it is not possible to say."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask whether the municipality of Mangalore was ever consulted before this Port Conservancy Board was constituted, and whether the municipality has any representation on the Board?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As far as I am aware, it was not consulted. As to whether the municipal council has any representation, I want notice."

Central Record Office

Alleged overlooking of the claims of qualified clerks for promotion by the Curator, Madras Record Office.

* 434 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have been made to Government that the claims of qualified and deserving clerks are overlooked by the Curator of the Madras Record Office or Personal Assistant to the Editor of the Gazetteers in the matter of promotions and appointments in the office; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government to redress the grievance?

A.—(a) The Government have received representations in the matter of promotions and appointments of clerks in the Madras Record Office

(b) Enquiry disclosed no grievance calling for the intervention of Government.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know whether it is or it is not a fact that applications of candidates and employees of the Record Office have not been sent up to the department for proper consideration but have been suppressed by the head of the office? I am told that one or two applications for promotion have not been sent up for due consideration."

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"The Curator has certain powers of appointment himself, and in such cases applications do not go beyond the Curator."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know whether even appeals to the higher authorities against failure of justice have not been sent up by the Curator?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"There is no appeal available to any one who is not appointed to a particular post. No one has any right to an appointment to a particular post."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know, Sir, whether any appeals from existing officers representing grievances and injustice done have not been forwarded to the higher authorities?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I have no reason to suppose that it is the case. If any appeal is to go to a higher authority, it will be duly submitted."

Government Press

Eligibility of service in the Lawrence Asylum Press for pension.

* 435 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether service in the Lawrence Asylum Press prior to its transfer to Government is counted as service for pension under the Government of Madras ;

(b) whether the Lawrence Asylum Press were granting pensions to their employees ; and

(c) what is the number of persons claiming service in the Lawrence Asylum Press as counting for pension?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) No information is available. Claims for pension are made at the time of retirement and are decided then.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Arising out of the answer to clause (b), is the hon. the Home Member aware that there was an application from the employees of the Lawrence Asylum Press to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras that they had been getting pension in the Lawrence Asylum Press? May I know whether the Government has taken any action on the same and would not consider the granting of pension to these men who are now employed in the Government Press?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
"Claims for pension are made at the time of retirement."

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Is that the usual practice under Government that claims for pension are made at the time of retirement and no previous arrangement is made for men employed in Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
"That is what I said. Claims for pension will be considered only at the time of retirement."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Home Member, in view of the answer to clauses (b) and (c), whether he has any intention of getting information as to the fact that the employees were getting pension when they were employed in the Lawrence Asylum Press, and, if that is so, whether he has any intention to make that a claim for pension in Government service ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ The suggestion will be considered, Sir.”

Employment of old hands in the Government Press on light work.

* 436 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, was asked to place the older hands on light work to minimise the disadvantages due to old age; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the number of old hands in the Government Press, the number placed on light work and the rates given to them per hour ?

A.—(a) Yes, so far as compositors were concerned.

(b) It was found that there was no work lighter than that done by compositors.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ In regard to answer to clause (b), if ‘ there was no work lighter than that done by compositors,’ may I know whether these pieceworkers have been kept on the same scale of pay as those of the compositors ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No, Sir. Differently.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Why, Sir ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ Because they have to be paid according to the work turned out by them.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ If that is so, and if the same quality and the same amount of work is done by them, are they paid on the same scale of pay as the other staff ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As far as the compositors are concerned, they are given the same pay.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know what exactly is the work that is described here as ‘ work lighter than that done by compositors ’ ? What was the exact work given them ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The work of compositors.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know if it was composing, imposing, or correction, which of the three ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ Any of the three according to their fitness.”

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Knapp's scheme of 1920 regarding the Government Press employees.

* 437 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place on the table of the House the Knapp's scheme of 1920 relating to the Government Press employees and the report of the Government of India Press Pieceworkers' Committee of 1922 and the orders of the Government passed thereon ?

A.—Mr. (now Sir Arthur) Knapp did not formulate any scheme in 1920 for the revision of pay of the employees in the Government Press. The Report of the Pieceworkers' Committee, 1922, is a publication of the Government of India and it cannot be placed on the table without their approval. This Government took no action with regard to it.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ Is it not a fact that the Salaries Committee was appointed as a result of Sir Arthur Knapp's scheme, and at that time was any redress given to the pieceworkers with regard to their pay ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir Arthur Knapp's scheme did not formulate any proposals with regard to the Government Press employees.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ As a result of Sir Arthur Knapp's scheme, a committee was appointed to consider the revision of pay of the employees in the Government Press, and my question is whether at that time any redress was made with regard to the pay of the pieceworkers establishment.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ I want notice of the question, Sir.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know if the report of the Pieceworkers' Committee of 1922 contained any proposal for the revision of pay of these workers ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No, not for the Madras Government Press.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether this Government compared their rates of pay with the rates recommended by the Pieceworkers' Committee in 1922 ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ I want notice.”

Classification of the piecework establishment and the grant of pension.

* 438 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras have accepted the recommendation of the Government of India Press Pieceworkers' Committee regarding the classification of the piecework establishment and the grant of pension to all men employed on the 15th July 1920 ;

(b) whether any period of employment for qualifying for pension has been fixed ; and

(c) whether the recommendation of the Government of India Press Pieceworkers' Committee on payment of wages at class rates for 16 days holidays each year has been accepted by the Government of Madras ?

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- 4.—(a) No. The Committee has made no recommendations concerning the presses of the Madras Government.
- (b) Pieceworkers employed on a permanent basis are eligible for pension according to the ordinary rules in the Civil Service Regulations.
- (c) No. The Committee has made no recommendations concerning the presses of the Madras Government.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :— “ The answer to clause (b) says that they ‘ are eligible for pension according to the ordinary rules in the Civil Service Regulations.’ Is the Government aware that the leave period is not taken into account for pension with regard to the pieceworkers’ establishment ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— “ I am not aware of it.”

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :— “ Will the Government make enquiries and see that the matter is redressed ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— “ I will consider the suggestion.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :— “ With regard to the answer that ‘ the Committee has made no recommendations concerning the presses of the Madras Government,’ may I know whether the hon. the Home Member is prepared to consider the recommendations of the Indian Pieceworkers’ Committee in regard to these matters and apply them with reference to the conditions in the Madras Government Press ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— “ As I have already said, the Indian Pieceworkers’ Committee dealt with the workers in the presses of the Government of India, and it had nothing to do with the Madras Government Press.”

Grant of increments to pieceworkers in the Government Press.

* 439 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether increments have been sanctioned to the permanent staff and the pieceworkers since 1920, and if so, what the rates of increments are ?

A.—Revised scales of pay were sanctioned for the permanent salaried staff of the Government Press in 1922. Copies ^a of G.O. No. 305, Finance, dated 1st April 1922, and G.O. No. 823, Finance, dated 3rd October 1922, in which these scales were sanctioned are laid on the table.

As regards piecework establishments, the rate of remuneration was raised in 1920 from two annas per 1,000 ens to three annas per 1,000 ens for solid matter and proportionately for others. The war allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem, which they were drawing temporarily from January 1919, was abolished at the same time.

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Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :— “ May I inquire whether this increase is in proportion to the increase given to the permanent staff of the Government Press ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— “ I am not sure of it.”

Rates of payment to pieceworkers in the Government Press.

* 440 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the various rates of payment to pieceworkers from the time the piecework system has been introduced ?

A.—Government presume that the question refers to the Government Press.

The piecework system was first introduced in the Government Press in 1861. The rate of remuneration then fixed was two annas per 1,000 ens for solid matter. This rate was varied in the case of other kinds of work according to their nature.

In January 1919, a war allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem was sanctioned on account of the increased cost of living.

In April 1920, the rate of remuneration was raised from two annas per 1,000 ens to 3 annas per 1,000 ens for solid matter and proportionately in other cases; the war allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem was abolished at the same time. There has been no further revision of the rates.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :— “ I find from the appendix that the increase given to the permanent staff amounts to about 100 per cent, whereas according to the last paragraph of the answer the pieceworkers were given only one anna increase a day in 1920. That means only 50 per cent increase. Will the Government see that they are given the same proportion of increase as that given to the permanent staff of the Government Press ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— “ The Government considered the question, and I do not think it is possible for us to do so.”

• Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :— “ May I know, Sir, whether, after taking away the war allowance of Rs. 6 and increasing the rate from 2 annas to 3 annas, the Government considered in how many cases men who discharged the same amount of work got the same pay as they were getting previously without any advantage being derived after the increase of rates ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— “ I will look into the question, Sir.”

Revision of the scale of pay of the technical establishment of the Government Press.

* 441 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House the copies of the G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 11th July 1921, and of the G.O. No. 823, Finance, dated 3rd October 1922, containing proposals regarding the revision of the scale of pay of the technical establishments of the Government Press; and

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(b) to state why the Government were not pleased to deal with the pieceworkers in the Government Orders referred to above?

A.—(a) A copy of G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 11th July 1921,^a is laid on the table. As regards G.O. No. 823, Finance, dated 3rd October 1922, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 439.

(b) The rates of remuneration of pieceworkers were revised in 1920. There was therefore no necessity to deal with their case in connexion with the revision of the scales of pay of the salaried establishments in 1922.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—“ The answer to clause (b) is that Government see no necessity to deal with the case of pieceworkers. Seeing that these pieceworkers are, in fact, really men who do work in the technical establishment and as they have got their increase only so long ago as 1920, will the Government now at least, after the lapse of 8 years, see that they are given some increase?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—The point, Sir, as mentioned by the hon. Member, was considered in 1920.”

Pieceworkers in the Government Press.

* 442 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of permanent and temporary pieceworkers in the Government Press on 1st July 1928;

(b) the sanctioned permanent strength of the pieceworkers;

(c) the number of vacancies in that establishment on 1st July 1928;

(d) the number of temporary pieceworkers of five years' standing and more on 1st July 1928;

(e) whether Government have passed orders in G.O. No. 569, Finance, dated 6th August 1919, that temporary pieceworkers will be promoted within a period of twelve months to the vacancies in the pensionable piecework establishment whenever they arise;

(f) if so, why they are not made permanent even after 5, 6, or 7 years;

(g) how many have earned Rs. 30 or more as estimated in G.O. No. 388, Finance, dated 22nd April 1920, and how many less during the month of June 1928 and why;

(h) whether the Superintendent is summarily dispensing with the services of the temporary pieceworkers of three or four years' standing and more as he pleases on plea of reduction and whether he is empowered to do so without appeal to Government;

(i) if so, how many were thus dispensed with in each of the months from January 1926 to July 1928, with their respective years of temporary service and why; and

(j) whether it is the duty of the Superintendent to arrange for a good supply of stock work to be sent in, which the press can go on with whenever work is slack so that their employment may be fairly continuous; and if so, what steps have been taken by the Superintendent to ensure adequate supply of work?

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- 4.—(a) Two hundred and forty-six permanent and 253 temporary piece-work compositors.
 (b) Three hundred and twenty-five.
 (c) Seventy-nine.
 (d) One hundred and fifty-one.
 (e) Yes, provided that their conduct has been good and attendance satisfactory and that they have earned within a period of twelve months an average wage of Rs. 12 in three typical months, one slack, one busy and one normal.
 (f) The Government propose to examine this matter.
 (g) Three hundred and two men have earned more than Rs. 30 per mensem and 192 men earned less than Rs. 30 per mensem in June 1928. The reasons were the inefficiency of the men or insufficient work to keep them fully employed.
 (h) The Superintendent is empowered to employ temporary piece-workers according to the requirements from time to time. There is no provision for appeal to Government against his decision.
 (i) The number of temporary men dispensed with is as follows :—

	Year and months.	Number of men.
1926—		
January	...	7
February	...	8
March	...	7
April	...	8
May	...	4
June	...	7
July	...	5
August	...	4
September	...	3
October	...	6
November	...	7
December	...	4
1927—		
January	...	65
February	...	23
March	...	1
April	...	2
May	...	2
June	...	4
July	...	2
August	...	1
October	...	3
November	...	3
December	...	1
1928—		
January	...	2
February	...	1
March	...	13
April	...	16
May	...	2
June	...	3
July	...	11

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Of the above, 79 men have put in a service of 2 years and less, 80 men over 2 years and up to 3 years, 58 over 3 years and up to 4 years, 3 over 4 years and up to 5 years, 4 over 5 years and up to 6 years and 1 over 6 years.

The services of 95 men were dispensed with owing to slackness of work and the others for irregular attendance, incompetency and misconduct.

- (j) There is no rule laying down that the Superintendent should arrange for a good supply of stock work for the slack season.

Transfer of pieceworkers of the High Court section in the Government Press to the Current section.

* 443 Q.—MR. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the pieceworkers of the High Court section of the Press are transferred to the Current sections and made permanent as vacancies occur;

(b) if so, how many were so transferred during the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 and why;

(c) how many were made permanent during these years and what is their respective temporary service in the Current sections;

(d) whether the sanction of permanent strength of the piecework establishment was fixed at 325 in 1910 when there were 451 pieceworkers only; and

(e) whether there was a proposal to increase the number in the year 1919 and to put some more into the fixed establishment?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The questions do not arise.

(d) The strength of the permanent piecework establishment was fixed at 325 in 1910, when the total number employed was 577.

(e) Yes.

Distribution of work among pieceworkers in the Government Press.

* 444 Q.—MR. C. VENKATARAMAN NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent, Government Press, has issued orders to the effect that the permanent pieceworkers should be provided with work before the temporary pieceworkers and whether the latter therefore hang on the mercy of the foreman for work; if so under whose authority this system is in vogue, how long and why;

(b) whether the pieceworkers in their memorials to the Government, dated 11th December 1919, asked for a turn distribution book being maintained in each composing section to ensure fair distribution of work and whether their request was complied with;

(c) whether the Superintendent, Mr. Gilbert, had reported that every precaution was being taken to avoid partiality in the distribution of work and that it was always open to the pieceworkers to report any unfair distribution;

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(d) whether complaints have been made to Government that some men are given more work and some less by the foremen of the composing section; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take?

A.—(a) The Superintendent, Government Press, has issued instructions that, when work is slack, work should first be given to permanent pieceworkers. There is no reason to suppose that those instructions have produced the results suggested in the question.

(b) & (c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) The question does not arise.

Alleged re-entertainment of Annathurai Pathar in the Government Press.

* 445 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Annathurai Pathar who was a foreman of the type-foundry department on Rs. 40 was dismissed by Mr. T. Fisher, the former Superintendent;

(b) whether he was taken by Mr. Gilbert, the present Superintendent, on Rs. 55 in the day extra establishment as foreman of the same type-foundry department, keeping the permanent post of foreman of the department on Rs. 40 vacant;

(c) whether the sanction of Government was obtained to appoint the dismissed employee of fifty years old and make him permanent;

(d) whether it is a fact that the day extra post of Rs. 55 was an unnecessary additional post graded as Rs. 60—4—100 and made permanent; if so, why sanction was accorded to it; and

(e) whether the said Annathurai Pathar continued as foreman on Rs. 60—4—100 for five or six years and then retired; and if so, what was the pension or gratuity granted to him?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Mr. Annadurai Pathar was re-employed as foreman, type-foundry department, in the day extra establishment on Rs. 2-3-10 per day with effect from 26th January 1920, and was subsequently confirmed on Rs. 55 per mensem plus Rs. 16½ temporary allowance from 1st August 1921. A post of foreman was kept permanently vacant from 1st April 1920 to 1st March 1922.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) He was promoted to the grade of Rs. 60—4—100 from 1st March 1922 and he retired from service on 23rd October 1925. He was granted a gratuity of Rs. 440.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government have approved of the action of Mr. Gilbert in having made the appointment of a dismissed man?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, with regard to that I have called for a report."

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Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, by what rules the Superintendent was guided in paying a gratuity of seven months' pay for four years' service? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said already, I have called for a report."

Alleged medical examination of Gopal, a binder, after having been once declared unfit for Government service.

* 446 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Gopal, a binder, was sent to the Surgeon, Fourth District, in the year 1922 or so for physical fitness and was found unfit for service and if so, why and on what date ;

(b) whether he was subsequently sent to the Surgeon, First District, for physical fitness who declared him fit for the service and if so, on what date and on what ground ; and

(c) why the Superintendent sent the employee to the Surgeon, First District, for physical fitness when the Surgeon, Fourth District, had found him unfit for service ?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the information has been called for? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—

" There are three persons by the name Gopal in the establishment, and therefore I am not able to get the information."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government approve of a dismissed servant being taken into Government service again, and whether that is the policy of the Government? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question has been passed over."

Duties and qualifications of the Overseer, Government Press.

* 447 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the duties of the overseer in the Government Press ;

(b) the pay of the post ;

(c) the qualifications required for the post ; and

(d) whether the present permanent incumbent M. P. Govindaraja Naicker and the acting incumbent Raju Naicker possess the necessary qualifications ; if not why they have been appointed as overseers ?

A.—(a) A list ^a of duties of the overseer in the Government Press is annexed.

(b) The post is on a time-scale of Rs. 150—5—200 per mensem.

(c) The holder of the post should be a practical printer able to teach press and machine work and to supervise the press and machine section.

(d) Yes.

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Alleged receipt of gifts by one P. Cunnayya, Foreman, in the Government Press.

* 448 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one P. Cunnayya, Foreman of the Telugu Section of the Government Press, and a prominent member of the Government Press Party who is performing Harikathas, received gifts of valuable clothes and cash on the occasion of 'Seethakalyanam' Harikatha Kalakshepam by the Government Press Party in the month of July 1928;

(b) whether receiving such gifts is not contrary to Government Servants Conduct Rules; and

(c) whether the said Cunnayya obtained the permission of the head of the department to receive the same; if not, what disciplinary action has been taken against him?

A.—(a) The action suggested in the question would be a personal and private matter with which Government are not concerned.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know what action the Government proposes to take on the resolution passed in this House in September last? ” 11-30 a.m.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think the position of the Government, as far as I remember, has been made clear in my speech.”

Reversion of imposers to the frame in the Government Press.

* 449 Q.—Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether some of the imposers of the several composing sections of the Government Press, Mint Buildings, who are not members of the Government Press Party, were reverted to the frame during the acting period of Mr. J. Mahimadas as Assistant Superintendent while Mr. Pinto was on leave; if so, how many were thus reverted, and why and how long they were working as imposers;

(b) whether to meet the demand, the imposers of the High Court section are being brought into the composing current sections the imposers of which were reverted to the frame; if so, why;

(c) whether in January 1928 one Ponnuswami, imposer, Mount Road Branch Press, was reverted to the frame by the Assistant Superintendent owing to the slackness of work; and

(d) whether the order of reversion was not given effect to because the said Ponnuswami is a member of the Party and whether he continues as imposer, and if so, why?

A.—(a) Eleven imposers who had worked as imposers for three months to five years and three months, were reverted to frame (compositor's work). Government do not know whether they belonged to the Government Press Party.

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- (b) The imposers of the High Court form part of the current sections of the Government Press.
- (c) No.
- (d) The question does not arise.

Labour

Extension of the activities of the Labour Department.

* 450 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to his speech on 2nd March 1928—

- (a) whether the details of the scheme proposed by the Labour Commissioner (Mr. Slater) are now available for the information of this House ;
- (b) whether the scheme has been approved by the Government ;
- (c) whether the proposed scheme gives scope for the extension of the activities of the Labour Department to new districts ; and
- (d) if not, whether the Government will consider the proposals made by the existing depressed classes associations in the mufassal to extend the Labour Department's activities to new districts ?

A.—(a) & (b) The scheme is under the consideration of Government and is not yet ripe for being placed before the Legislative Council.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ May I know how long it will take Government to place the scheme before this House ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It will be placed before the House in connexion with the next Budget.”

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—“ Is the hon. the Home Member aware that a large amount was surrendered last year, for want of re-organization of the Labour department ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Of account of that we are having the scheme.”

Land Revenue

Jamabandi allowance to village menials of Gudiyattam taluk for fasli 1336.

* 451 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that jamabandi allowance for fasli 1336 to the village menials of Gudiyattam taluk has not been disbursed to them as yet ; and if so, why ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the menials come from the depressed classes and are very poor ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware whether the case is as suggested. The Board of Revenue has been asked to report.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know, whether in view of the fact that an enormous amount of penal interest was collected on trivial sums, the Government would consider the desirability of changing the present system of charging penal interest on takkavi loans ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I think I have said in another connexion that the rules regarding the levy of penal interest are under revision.”

Loans

Penal interest on arrears of takkavi instalments in Anantapur district.

* 452 Q.—**Mr. C. OBI REDDI :** Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) in how many cases, in each of the years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 in the district of Anantapur penal interest was levied under the Takkavi Loans Act for arrears of takkavi instalments that were due ;

(b) what was the amount of arrears due in each of such cases and what was the amount of penal interest levied in each of such cases ; and

(c) whether any previous intimation was given to the borrowers in each of the above cases as to the dates on which their instalments fell due ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A report has been called for.

Revenue Establishments

Appointment of Muslims as Deputy Tahsildars in Salem and other districts.

* 453 Q.—**Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :** Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of deputy tahsildars appointed during the preceding three years in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput, and the proportion of Muslims to non-Muslims ;

(b) if in any of these districts, Muhammadans have not been appointed as deputy tahsildars during the preceding three years, whether it was due to want of qualified Muhammadans, and if so, to furnish a list corrected up to 1st April 1928 of the Muhammadan public servants with their respective qualifications in those districts ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a confidential circular has been issued to Collectors recently, against the appointment of persons as deputy tahsildars who are not graduates, and if so, whether exceptions have been made in the case of the backward communities ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in view of the above circular, the lists of deputy tahsildars submitted this year to the Board of Revenue have been returned unapproved to the Collectors concerned ?

A.—(a) & (b) Information regarding the number of deputy tahsildars appointed during the last three years and the proportion of Muslims to non-Muslims may be gathered from the lists of Revenue Establishments which are available for reference in the Secretariat Library.

(c) & (d) No such circular has been issued either by Government or by the Board of Revenue.

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Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether Government has recently appointed any under-graduates as deputy tahsildars ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Government do not ordinarily appoint deputy tahsildars direct. If the hon. Member refers to the annual list of appointment of probationary deputy tahsildars, I must ask for notice."

Increased pay for attenders in the Revenue Department, Nilgiris.

* 454 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any petition has been received from attenders in the Revenue Department, especially from the Nilgiris, regarding their status and pay ;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to G.O. No. 842, Public, dated 10th September 1927, there are two grades of attenders ;

(c) how many of the attenders have been promoted from the lower to higher grade ;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are no higher grade attenders in any of the mufassal revenue offices ; and

(e) whether Government will be pleased to increase their pay ?

A.—(a) Memorials from attenders in the Revenue Department in certain taluks of the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem and Ramnad have been received. No memorial from attenders in the Nilgiris district has been received.

(b) & (c) Two grades of attenders are not recognized in the Government Order. On the other hand the Government have directed that the term attender should for the future be restricted to those inferior servants who draw the scale of Rs. 20—35 (25—35 in Madras City) and that all others at present designated variously as peons, attenders, muchis, etc., should be for the future called peons.

(d) According to the Civil Budget Estimate for 1928—29 there are fourteen attenders and muchis on Rs. 20—25 in the offices of the Collectors and District Magistrates.

(e) There is no proposal to increase the pay of the men now classed as peons in mufassal revenue offices. A proposal to appoint attenders, i.e., men on Rs. 20—35 in Stationary Sub-Magistrates' offices, is under consideration.

Mr. M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA :—" With reference to the answer to (e), will the Government please consider the question of increasing the pay of the peons in the next budget at least ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member is referring to those who were hitherto called attenders, there is no proposal to increase their pay."

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Settlement.

Villages in which detailed economic enquiries were made regarding the resettlement of the Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 455 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons why the Scheme Report for the resettlement of East and West Godavari and Kistna districts does not mention the names of the villages with reference to which detailed economic enquiries were made, the names of the villages selected for enquiry as to the sale and lease values of the land and also the names of the villages selected for enquiry into the indebtedness of the ryots; and

(b) whether the Government propose to publish the names of the villages in the respective cases mentioned in clause (a) ?

A.—(a) The Government understand that the Settlement Officer did not consider the names of the villages relevant.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answers given to questions 27 and 28 on 3rd September 1928 and to question 116 on 4th September 1928. The names of the other 17 villages selected for economic enquiries have also been called for.

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ With reference to clause (a), may I know from the Government whether any instruction has been issued by Government to the Settlement officer as to the lines on which the enquiry should proceed and the matters that are to be included in such enquiry ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ I think, Sir, that was answered on a previous occasion. I remember having said that there were no specific instructions with regard to these particular resettlements, but that there are general instructions in the matter contained in the Settlement Manual.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know whether any notice was sent to the ryots or villagers to come and give evidence before the Settlement Officer on any particular date ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the hon. Member so wishes I shall communicate with and get the information from the Settlement Officer.”

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—“ May I know whether there is any instruction at present that any particular kind and number of villages should be selected for enquiry ? ”

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ The instructions are general and date from 1915.”

Mr. B. Venkataratnam put a question in Telugu.

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—“ Public enquiry, Sir. It is not possible for the Settlement Officer to make private enquiries.”

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Railways

*Alleged inconvenience caused by changes in train service between
Dhronachallam and Kurnool.*

*455-A Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that in the recent arrangements made with regard to the running of passenger trains between Dhronachallam and Kurnool on the transfer of the said section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to the Nizam Guaranteed State Railway, Kurnool, the headquarters of the district has been cut off from timely connexion with trains running towards the whole district east of Dhronachallam as also with trains that run to meet the Bombay Mail at Guntakal;

(b) whether any proposals are under consideration and are likely to be put into operation at a very early date remedying these grave inconveniences;

(c) whether in consequence of the existing state of affairs Kurnool has its postal arrangements disturbed so much as to delay delivery of letters from east and west by almost a day more; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative whether any arrangements will be made early to restore things to the normal?

A.—As the hon. Member is aware 'Railways' is a Central Subject. The Government have no information in the matter, but will forward the hon. Member's question to the Railway authorities for their consideration.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether he will be pleased to make such enquiries as he may deem fit and find out the fact and send it up with his own recommendations?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Any enquiry that may be made by the Government will be futile, if I may say so. In this question, I take it, the hon. Member has given points to which the attention of the Railway authorities will surely be drawn."

II

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. No. 1465, a Development, dated 3rd September 1928, recording the audit report of the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, for the quarter ending 31st December 1927.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE COURT FEES ACT, 1870.

The House then resumed discussion on the Court Fees Act Amendment Bill.

*Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, the hon. the Law Member evidently has not realized how this Bill will act on the litigant public, particularly in the Ceded districts. In the first place, he proposes to reduce the

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[Mr. A. Parasurama Rao]

court fees upon suits filed whose value is Rs. 1,000 and whose nature is of small cause; and such suits may not be filed at all in the Ceded districts, and it will be a dead letter so far as these districts are concerned. Off and on, when civil work gets accumulated owing to heavy sessions, sub-judges are appointed for short periods to clear off arrears and even such sub-judges are given jurisdiction only over a very small area, and practically they don't get any work so far as these small causes are concerned from their jurisdiction. As for the other provision, I should certainly say that will decidedly increase the court fees to be paid by the litigants. Now, for suits up to Rs. 300 the percentage of court fees is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But the proposal that is made in the Bill is that for all suits of small cause nature the court fee is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and when suits within Rs. 500 take the form of original suits, the higher court fee of $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent has to be paid. That means practically, for all suits above Rs. 100, because none of the munsifs, so far as I am aware, in the Ceded districts are invested with powers of small cause above Rs. 100, there is a decided increase. In the circumstances, all suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500 will have to be taxed with a fee of $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. I ask in all seriousness whether the hon. the Law Member is correct in his attitude in piloting this Bill through the Council. Is it not right on his part to reconsider his decision and say that he will drop the Bill because it causes hardship throughout the Presidency and not only in the Ceded districts? In every district where sub-courts are located, their jurisdiction is very very small, and confined to small areas and in most cases to the municipal towns, and so this Bill will not advance the interests of the litigant public. Besides, where is the necessity for such a hurried measure now, when as the hon. Law Member himself says the whole thing is being considered by the Central Government, and the matter can then be threshed out completely? If the Bill is in the interests of the litigant public, I should be the first man to welcome such a measure. But the fact is otherwise. So the hon. the Law Member will be well advised to drop the whole thing. If he is really earnest and sincere, I would advise him to do one thing, that is, drop the whole of the Amendment Bill. Then there will be a substantial benefit to all the litigant public, and the hon. Law Member will be entitled to their gratitude."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I have been pleading in vain in the past, not only for the reduction, but for doing away altogether with court fees. There is no country except this where there are any court fees levied. I don't think the hon. the Law Member will be surprised when I say, that even in England there is no such thing as court fees. When we are pleading for its total abolition, it is surprising—the predecessor of the present Law Member sympathized with my Bill to some extent—that the hon. the Law Member should come now with a Bill which for various reasons would well tend to increase the court fees rather than decrease it. It is high time, Sir, that the court fees should be reduced and considerably reduced. Here is a very good opportunity for the Government to reduce it as proposed by several members. I shall not go into all the details now, but when the Bill comes before the Select Committee—of which I happen to be member—I shall strenuously fight for the rights of the public."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I have only very few words to say by way of reply. I wish to repeat the assertion I made in my opening speech, viz., that all the valuable suggestions, made by several hon. Members—very many valuable suggestions, I admit have been made—will be carefully considered in the Select Committee. 41-45 a.m."

[Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar]

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"My hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, stated yesterday that I would not state what the figures were either of deficit or of increase, and added that, if I stated the figures, then the cat would be out of the bag. In his imagination, my friend sees a bag and a cat; but I may tell him that neither of them exists. As for the figures, I have nothing to conceal from the hon. Members of this House. Whatever information I have, I shall immediately place before the House, and I shall place all my cards on the table. I have nothing to conceal. In respect of the deficit that will be caused by the reduction of fees with reference to suits between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, the High Court has made a calculation. It comes to Rs. 72,000-15-6. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—Small cause suits or others?) The amount that will be reduced by the passing of this measure is what I have given. With reference to the enhancement, the High Court has not been in a position to make any calculation. (Laughter.) But both the High Court and the Government believe that the enhancement will be very much less than Rs. 72,000.

"I have only one other observation to make in answer to what my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, has stated. He said that the Select Committee is a packed one. I am really sorry that my hon. Friend made himself responsible for that observation. As a matter of fact, I took particular care in the composition of the Select Committee. All the political parties in this House have been carefully represented on the Select Committee, and only two members who do not belong to any political party have been included. It was necessary to include them. One is my Friend the Advocate-General and the other is myself. It is a committee of this description that my hon. Friend called a packed committee. With reference to his own political comrades sitting with him in his block, I have a very much better opinion of them than my hon. Friend Mr. Karant. My hon. Friends of the Swarajya party who have been included in the Select Committee are Messrs. Venkataramana Ayyangar, Saldanha and K. V. R. Swami. (Mr. S. Satyamurti: I do not think the epithet packed applies to them.) It is not possible either by cajoling my hon. Friends of the Swarajya party or by coercing them to make them accept my view. I find that Mr. Saldanha has declared just now that he will put up a strong and strenuous fight in the Select Committee. I am not surprised. I did not expect anything else from my hon. Friend. So that there is absolutely nothing to justify the observation of my hon. Friend, Mr. Karant, that the Select Committee is a packed body.

"As I observed, the various suggestions that have been made by hon. Members will be carefully considered in the Select Committee. I hope the House will accept my motion."

The motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was then put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Mubammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 9. " H. A. Watson. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 10. " C. A. Souter. |
| 5. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 11. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 6. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 12. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| | 13. " V. Ch. John. |
| | 14. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 15. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 16. Mr. J. A. Davis. | 41. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 17. „ R. Foulkes. | 42. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 18. „ P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. | 43. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 19. Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib Bahadur. | 44. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 20. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara. | 45. „ R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 21. „ J. Kuppuswami. | 46. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 47. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 23. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudirtpad. | 48. „ T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 24. Mr. K. Krishnan. | 49. „ P. Siva Rao. |
| 25. „ N. Siva Raj. | 50. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 26. „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva. | 51. „ K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 27. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 52. „ K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 28. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 53. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 29. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 54. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 30. „ S. Subrahmanya Moopnar. | 55. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 31. „ Daniel Thomas. | 56. Mr. T. K. Chidambaramatha Mudaliyar. |
| 32. „ S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar. | 57. Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 33. Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. | 58. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 34. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 59. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 35. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 60. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 36. Mr. C. R. T. Congreve. | 61. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 37. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. | |
| 38. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | |
| 39. The Zamindar of Kallikota. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 15. Mr. K. R. Karant. |
| 2. „ S. Satyamurti. | 16. „ C. Obi Reddi. |
| 3. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar | 17. „ A. Parasurama Rao. |
| 4. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 18. „ C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 5. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | 19. „ Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib. |
| 6. „ P. C. Venkatapathi Raja. | 20. „ P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 7. „ J. A. Saldanha. | 21. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 8. „ Abdul Hamid Khan. | 22. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 9. „ C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 23. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 10. „ G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 24. „ K. Koti Reddi. |
| 11. „ C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 25. „ L. K. Tulashiram. |
| 12. „ K. V. R. Swami. | 26. „ K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 13. „ M. Narayana Raju. | 27. „ C. Venkataramam Nayudu. |
| 14. „ K. Uppi Sahib. | 28. „ B. Venkataratnam. |

Ayes 61. Noes 28.

The motion was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I appoint Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar as the Chairman of the Select Committee.”

IV

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY ACT, 1923.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“Mr. President, I now present the report of the Select Committee of the Madras University Amendment Act and move that it be considered by this Council.”

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—“I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“Clause 1 is for the consideration of the Council.”

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move, Sir,

for the figures ' 1927 ' in the second line of clause 1, the figures ' 1928 ' be substituted.

(After a pause.) The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it is better that the Government make arrangements to have their amendments promptly seconded."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 2.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move, Sir,

' In sub-clause (i) in line 4 for the words ' are provided ' substitute the words ' provision is made for ; and, in line 6, for the word ' degree ' substitute the word ' degrees '.

" This, Sir, is a consequential amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move : In sub-clause (ii) in line 5, after the word ' notification ' insert the words and figures ' dated 20th August 1904.' In line 7, for the word ' less ' substitute the word ' excluding.' In line 8, for the words ' might be ' substitute the words ' have been or may be.' In line 11, for the word ' providing ' substitute the words ' in which provision is made for.' In line 12, for the word ' preparing ' substitute the words ' for the preparation of ; ' and in line 13, after the word ' University ' insert the words ' in such learning.' These again, Mr. President, are consequential and verbal amendments."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendments were put and carried.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In sub-clause (iv) in lines 3 to 5, for the words ' (gg) ' Professional College ' . . . University ; ' substitute the words ' (gg) Professional College means a college in which provision is made for, either solely or in conjunction with other courses of study, courses of study leading up to the professional degrees of the University.'

" This is also a consequential amendment, Sir."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

12 noon. * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, I expect the hon. Minister to throw some light on this matter. Anyhow, the English of it is very inartistic and inelegant, and I don't want the precedent of the old Act to be repeated when we are re-enacting in English the old Act. If hon. Members will kindly read the definition it runs as follows :—

' Professional college means a college in which provision is made for, either solely or in conjunction with other courses of study, courses of study leading up to the professional degrees of the University.'

" I do hope that the hon. Minister will give his students and the members of the University better English than this. It can be easily done. For one thing, the preposition ' for ' is followed by a long intervening phrase which really obscures the meaning. Secondly the phrase ' courses of study ' is

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

repeated twice only, with a comma between. It is very inartistic and inelegant. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, has this definition—

‘Professional college means a college in which are provided courses of study leading up to the professional degrees of the university.’

“I do not see what is wrong with that definition. The hon. Minister has not told us either. Does the hon. Minister think that if in a professional college there are other courses of study prescribed it will cease to be a professional college? His fear is absolutely groundless. So long as a college satisfies the condition that it provides for the professional degrees of the university, whether any other courses of study are prescribed or not in the college it does not matter, and it will still be called a professional college. The definition already provided in the Bill is quite sufficient, unless the hon. Minister gives us reasons which he has so far not given, to show that the definition should be changed. I would submit to the House to reject the amendment or ask the hon. Minister to withdraw the amendment and leave the clause exactly as it stands.”

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—“Sir, may I move that the word ‘for’ in the second line be omitted and the word ‘for’ in the last but one line be retained.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member will not be in order; I have not had notice of the amendment.”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“In view of the remarks of the hon. Member for the University, I do not press the amendment.”

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 2 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The question is that clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“I oppose this clause which does away with the Council of Affiliated Colleges. The Act of 1923 was passed with some definite object as stated in the preamble and one of the objects is this :

‘And whereas it is desirable by the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching and research at suitable centres outside the limits of the university to prepare for the institution of new universities . . .’

“Distinction was also made between constituent colleges and affiliated colleges. This Bill wants to do away with the main objects of the Act of 1923. This Act has hardly been in operation for five years and now we are asked to do away with one main object of the Act, namely, the formation of university centres. The very definition of ‘university centre’ was omitted in the original Bill, and it was due to the strenuous efforts of Sir Patro and my humble self that this definition of university centre was inserted in the Bill. The Council of Affiliated Colleges was formed with a view to carry out one of the main objects of the Act. It was formed on the recommendation of the Sadler Committee. They recommended that in addition to the other bodies of the university there should be a Council of Affiliated Colleges and that certain definite powers should be given to that

[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

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body. Certain powers were clearly given to that body under section 27. I do not want to dwell on all the powers of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. One of them is to recommend to the Local Government through the Syndicate as to the financial provision that is to be made to the Affiliated Colleges. The other is in connexion with the Affiliated Colleges Fund mentioned in section 51. The control of the fund is given to this body. Now, Sir, it is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this body has been a clog in the wheel of the university and that this ought to be abolished. May I ask whether any opportunity was given to the Council of Affiliated Colleges to do its function? Was a fund constituted for the Affiliated Colleges? Did the Government provide funds for this purpose? Without the sinews of war, what is the use of having a body like the Council of Affiliated Colleges? Did Government provide funds for the fostering of university life in the mufassal? There are many colleges in the mufassal which in point of efficiency are quite as good as any college in the Presidency town. Having been given no opportunity either by the Senate or the Syndicate or the Government, is it fair to charge it as being a clog in the wheel, as obstructive and so on? It is worse than unfair. I have already given an amendment to this clause stating that the Council of Affiliated Colleges should be retained and that it should be invested with larger powers to do the functions assigned to it under the Act. The affiliated colleges contribute more than two-thirds of the funds of the university and more than two-thirds of the students read in the affiliated colleges. Thus they do so much to foster university life in the country. And yet this important limb of the university is sought to be abolished on flimsy grounds and the reasons given by the hon. Minister in his speech and in his Statement of Objects and Reasons are very unreasonable. The Senate which represents the expert view of the question has after careful consideration resolved to retain this body, and we must respect the opinion of the Senate. I appeal to the Council to retain the Council of Affiliated Colleges and give it ample powers, so that it may help to foster the development of university life in the mufassal. I want to know in what way the constituent colleges have helped more the development of university life. We have got the constituent colleges in Madras, and what have they done in the matter of inter-collegiate unions and university unions and such other matters as in the European universities? The old Act which created the Council of Affiliated Colleges was passed by the then Ministry with such a tremendous enthusiasm, and why should it not be allowed to work for another five years? I appeal to the House to retain the Council of Affiliated Colleges for at least another five years.

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"Without giving this Council of Affiliated Colleges an opportunity, is it fair, Sir, that this Council should be abolished? I can give hon. Members many more reasons. But I will not detain hon. Members by a longer speech. My only appeal is that this question will not be treated as a party one, because it is not a party question at all. Mufassal colleges must have a separate Council; it will foster university life and bring about the existence of more universities."

*Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"He has not moved any amendment. He is opposing clause 3 of the Bill."

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* **Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA** :—“ Yes, Sir. The burden of the song of the two University Bills is that the Council of Affiliated Colleges must go. It is stated that the Council of Affiliated Colleges had not done anything very useful. The most useful body and the least complicated body is the Council of Affiliated Colleges. So long as the chief function of the Madras University is the affiliation of colleges, so long it is absolutely necessary, apart from justice and equity, that we should not abolish the Council of Affiliated Colleges.

“ No serious attempt has been made to change the angle of vision of the Madras University. The burden of the song of these two Bills is that the Council of Affiliated Colleges must go. Restore it and these Bills are innocuous. The Senate has been reduced to a second rate body and the Syndicate's powers were enhanced, and we are seriously asked to vote for these Bills. Only the other day I read an amusing telegram with regard to the Ettayapuram Zamindar, “ Our Maharaja has been made Raja; congratulations to the Raja.” So, Sir, the Senate and the Council of Affiliated Colleges are practically dead and we are asked to congratulate the authors of these Bills.

“ There is another difficulty for myself. I cannot understand the mentality or the mental reservations of those who say that this Council should be abolished. It is a question of the mufassal versus Madras. I do not want to refer to that point. There are hon. Members, especially my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, who will come down upon me for the insinuation. I am prepared for it. Whenever there is the question of Madras against mufassal, Madras stands to gain. I shall give you an instance. When Sir Patro and my humble self said at the time of the Select Committee meeting that a fund ought to be created for affiliated colleges, there was great opposition, and Dr. Meston and others wanted also to include the constituent colleges. So you see, Sir, that the bubble of impartiality was burst and it vanished into thin air.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha . . . ”

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ The hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha, has not moved any amendment. He is opposing clause 3.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ I also say that the words ‘ the Council of Affiliated Colleges ’ should not be omitted. Affiliated colleges form practically the ramification and the limbs of university life in the mufassal. If only proper opportunities are afforded to the affiliated colleges, if the Council of Affiliated Colleges is allowed to function properly, and if funds are placed at their disposal, I am perfectly sure that these possess all the germs which will, in future, develop into definite university centres themselves. In this vast country, concentration in special education may not always be possible. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Dorai Raja, put it, it seems to me that the Madras University neglects the mufassal. Mufassal colleges are already very much handicapped, and the Council of Affiliated Colleges must be retained for the purposes which were mentioned at the time when the Bill became an Act last time. The same matter was discussed at great length both in the Senate and when the Andhra University Bill was on the anvil of the Legislative Council. The Council of Affiliated Colleges would fulfil the function of imparting education in the mufassal to an extent which even the Madras or

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the metropolitan colleges may not be able to do. They have a history and past of their own. It is not fair that the Council of Affiliated Colleges should, after a period of its existence, be removed from the statute now. I therefore oppose the clause."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, it is very easy for the question being converted into the question of mufassal versus Madras. But I do not think it is. In spite of the attempt of my hon. Friend from Pudukkottah, I hope the House will not imagine that those who oppose and those who support the retention of this clause in the Bill are actuated by any feelings of Madras versus mufassal or the mufassal versus Madras. Sir, the real point is this. The University of Madras, as it is to-day constituted, is very largely a mufassal university and no man who cares for the future well-being of the university, as it is to-day, would like to take any step or would like to be a party to a step which will affect prejudicially or adversely the position of the mufassal or the affiliated colleges as they are known under the scheme of the University Act. But, Sir, this Council of Affiliated Colleges—I mean no offence to the members thereof—is a mere ornamental addition which has no powers whatever worth mentioning, and which has never exercised any functions or powers useful for the mufassal colleges as such. I am not suggesting for one moment that, if they were given real substantial powers, and if it were possible to reconcile those powers with the powers of the Academic Council and of the Senate on the other, it may not be possible to evolve a council which may fulfil some important functions with regard to mufassal colleges. But to those friends who think on those lines, I want to put only one question. Do we not know too much of the defects of diarchy here to try to plant it elsewhere? The whole scheme of the Academic Council on the one hand and the Council of Affiliated Colleges on the other is to create a kind of diarchy, and to say that the Academic Council will be the Reserved Half and that the Council of the Affiliated Colleges will be the Transferred Half. The Academic Council will have all powers, but the Council of Affiliated Colleges will have merely the semblance of powers; and five years have shown us that the interests of the affiliated colleges are absolutely safe in the hands of the Academic Council, in the hands of the Senate and, may I add, in the hands of the Syndicate. (One voice:—Question.) To my hon. Friend from Pudukkottah who said that the Syndicate was selfish or that the Syndicate is believed to be selfish, I would ask him respectfully to descend from the realm of speculation to the realm of facts, and to give a single instance to us where the interests of any mufassal college were sacrificed, either wholly or partially to the interests of any Madras college. That is an accusation, Sir, which I am prepared to deny as totally untrue. It is not true that the Syndicate or the Senate or the Academic Council has ever tried to differentiate between mufassal and Madras colleges. There is no reason for any such fear. But assuming for one moment, Mr. President, that there may be any such fear, may I invite your attention and that of my hon. Friends respectfully to section 27 of the existing Act, which we are now seeking to amend, which defines the powers of the Council of Affiliated Colleges? What are those powers? (a) To make proposals to the Syndicate or the Academic Council. Surely, not a power; it is a mere recommendatory power to make proposals to other bodies; (b) to appoint an executive committee of itself with no powers; the executive committee can have no more powers than the powers of the appointing authority; (c) to advise the Syndicate and the Academic Council on any matter affecting

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affiliated colleges; advice is no power; (d) to submit draft regulations and ordinances to the Academic Council or to the Syndicate as the case may be; submission of drafts is no power; (e) to advise the Syndicate on the affiliation of any institution; advice is no power; (f) to arrange in consultation with the colleges concerned for co-operation and reciprocity among affiliated colleges and for the concentration and co-ordination of resources for higher teaching in suitable localities, etc."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"What about the Academic Council?"

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Kindly read the Act."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—"I have read it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" (g) To make proposals to the Local Government; again making proposals; (h) to recommend names; (i) to advise the Academic Council. May I ask whether any body which has any of these or all these powers can be said to have any powers worth mentioning? It seems to me, Sir, that the creation of the Council of Affiliated Colleges was intended merely to satisfy sentiment. Five years' experience has shown to us that this Council has served and will serve no useful purpose. May I point out to you, Mr. President, that the last meeting of the Council of the Affiliated Colleges lasted for seven minutes? There was no agenda worth mentioning; one affiliation matter and one recommendation. The Council met and dispersed. Why do you want to keep on an ornamental body like that? But the representation of mufassal interests, if I may use that phrase on the university bodies, must be protected. Therefore, I want to provide for the representation of affiliated colleges on the Senate by ten elected representatives, and on the Syndicate by three elected representatives. I am as zealous as any hon. Member here that this statutory representation of the mufassal colleges ought to be preserved intact. The scheme of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is that there shall be representation of mufassal colleges on the Syndicate as also on the Academic Council. So far as the Syndicate is concerned, the Select Committee Bill makes a provision for the representation of the Senate on the Syndicate which is eight members, of whom three members shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. Whereas, I have given notice of an amendment that the representation of the Senate on the Syndicate shall continue to be eight, but that the representation now provided for the Council of Affiliated Colleges on the Syndicate shall be continued by increasing the number of representatives of the Academic Council or the Syndicate from three to six and providing that three of these shall be teachers in affiliated colleges. The Academic Council, as you will notice, Sir, is a body largely consisting of teachers. Therefore, I submit that that is the appropriate electorate to get the teachers elected who have got the largest number of votes of the largest number of teachers in the mufassal colleges. Both under the scheme of the Select Committee Bill and under the scheme of the amendments of which I have given notice, the representation of the teachers of affiliated colleges on the Syndicate will remain unimpaired. So far as the representation of mufassal colleges on the Senate is concerned, the Select Committee Bill provides that the representation shall be by ten from the Academic Council of whom five shall be teachers of affiliated colleges. On the other hand, I have given notice of an amendment preserving the present number of ten by providing that the number of members to be elected by the Academic Council to the Senate shall be twenty, of whom ten shall

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be teachers in affiliated colleges. Therefore, with these amendments the representation of the interests represented by the teachers of affiliated colleges will be exactly as it is to-day.

12-30 P.m. “Moreover, when these mufassal colleges get stronger representation on the Academic Council and on the Senate as is provided in this Bill, you will find that the mufassal colleges will be in a much better position than they are to-day. This is very simple, Sir. Would hon. Members like to be members even completely of a powerless body, or would they like to be in an effective minority or a powerful body whereby their presence, by their influence and by their speeches, they can help to shape the decisions which will be binding on the university authorities? Of course, my hon. Friends may say that it is better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven; I do not want to say anything on that aspect. But to those who represent mufassal colleges and their interests and want to have effective power in the shaping of the effective decisions of university authorities, I would say, I invite them respectfully to look at this side of the case, viz., that the amendments provide for effective unreduced representation of the mufassal colleges, both on the Academic Council and on the Syndicate.

“Sir, I was somewhat surprised at the attitude of my hon. Friend from Pudukkottah; because when I read his dissenting minute carefully, I found that while he justified the retention in a particular form of an old clause of the Bill, he has said nothing in favour of the retention of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. He has signed the report in conjunction with my hon. and distinguished Friend, the author of the old Madras University Act, and therefore it cannot be a case of omission or neglect. I do not want to quarrel with my Friend on that account, but I only want to impress on this House that the Select Committee is unanimous, except for my hon. Friend from South Kanara, on this matter. No other member has raised any question with regard to the abolition of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. I only want to add that it is not a case of mufassal versus Madras. I am representing in this Council a constituency, the vast bulk of whom are in the mufassal and are connected with mufassal colleges, directly or indirectly. I have thought over this matter very carefully. It is because I believe that the mufassal colleges will for the first time come by their own and exercise the undoubted influence to which they are entitled, in the affairs of the university by allowing this make-shift of a Council of Affiliated Colleges to go—which serves nobody except mere sentiment—and by taking their rightful share in the shaping of the university affairs, that I ask the House to accept the retention of the clause as it stands. I only desire to add, as a mere matter of drafting, that the carrying or the failure to carry this amendment will not affect the existence or otherwise of the Council of Affiliated Colleges. Hon. Members will notice that the clause which this seeks to amend simply says that ‘the first Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Council of Affiliated Colleges and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members so long as they continue to hold such office or membership are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of the University of Madras.’ But it says ‘hereafter.’ Anyhow, that is a mere drafting point. I do not want to attach undue importance to it.

“I want the House to vote on this question in the full consciousness that the interests of the mufassal colleges have not been and cannot be served by

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this powerless Council, but will be better served by the increased representation provided for them in the Bill, as also under my amendment which I invite the House in advance to support, by means of which they may get adequate representation on the really effective bodies of the university."

* Mr. W. E. SMITH:—"Mr. President, while I am a member of one of the Madras Colleges and I have the privilege to be an elected member of the Council of Affiliated Colleges, I know the relationship subsisting between the General Academic Council and the various other bodies in the university, and believe that there is general agreement in academic circles that the Council of Affiliated Colleges is serving no useful academic purpose. I may even go so far as to say the Act of 1923 never anticipated that this Council of Affiliated Colleges should be a source of antagonism as it shows signs of becoming between the Madras colleges and the mufassal colleges. But this antagonism will, I am afraid, continue to exist so long as the Council of Affiliated Colleges exists. As Mr. Satyamurti has pointed out, the powers of this Council are only advisory, and there is no power of initiative now vested in it which is proposed to be taken away."

"I should like to make it clear in this connexion—and I think I can command the confidence of the House when I say that—that in the proposed Bill, the mufassal colleges will have greater representation in the Syndicate, the Academic Council, etc., than they have at present."

* Mr. F. E. CORLEY:—"I should just like to add a few words to what Mr. Smith has already put forward. I think it is a real privilege to be a member of this Council of Affiliated Colleges; but I should like to remind the House of a point which seems to me to be important in considering the question, viz., what was the genesis of this body. Those members who may have seen the earlier drafts out of which the Madras University Act itself was evolved eventually, may remember that the one feature of the proposal, which was strongly advocated by some and strongly opposed by some others, was to draw a sharp distinction between the Madras colleges and the colleges in the mufassal. The idea at that time was to take the colleges which were within a convenient distance from Fort St. George, viz., ten miles, and to develop them and them alone into something centralized. Whether this was to become a residential and teaching university was a question left to be decided later on; but the distinction which was then made between the constituent and affiliated colleges still exists. The original intention was nothing other than that the constituent colleges should be really represented on the Councils of the University. Now, had it been possible to provide for the mufassal colleges also in a similar fashion, allowing them to develop in due course as universities at suitable centres, thereby relieving Madras of its responsibility for the conduct of the colleges at a distance, there would have been no reason why the Madras University Act should not have retained this limitation allowing no colleges to have any part in it except those which were in Madras itself. But unfortunately, it was quite obvious as a matter of practical politics that it would not be possible to dispose of the colleges in the mufassal by the happy device of turning them in similar fashion, at an early date, into new universities. If the Madras colleges alone were to be converted into a University in which these mufassal colleges would have no share, but if they could not be detached from the Madras university to form separate universities of their own, it was thought that they would then be in a very unenviable position. We should all agree,

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whether we belong to Madras or to the mufassal, that such a position would be intolerable. If I really thought that the affiliated colleges depended upon this Council of Affiliated Colleges to protect their interests, I would not stir even a finger in the direction of disturbing the present arrangement and deleting this clause. But, as I said, there is another safeguard in all the drafts so far prepared and in the present Bill, to provide for the interests of the mufassal colleges and to secure the possibility of their development in course of time. At a later stage clauses were introduced giving the mufassal colleges representation in the Senate and in the Syndicate; they were also given—and that is very relevant to the present point—representation on the same terms in the Academic Council as the Madras colleges.

“The hon. Member for South Kanara speaking just now insisted that the affiliated colleges must be looked after by a separate council. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander!

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“If the affiliated colleges can only be adequately protected by a council set apart for their own rights, I say, Sir, by a parity of reasoning, the constituent colleges can only have their interests adequately looked after and protected by a council which represents constituent colleges and constituent colleges only. The idea of the authors of the Act was that the Academic Council should be entirely for the constituent colleges but when this purpose has been abandoned, and instead of being a council only of constituent colleges, it is made a council of all the colleges under the university constituent and affiliated, the Madras and mufassal colleges alike, I cannot see that there is any justification for the further protection by a separate council of affiliated colleges. It should be noted, Sir, that though the mufassal colleges individually are not quite in so good a position in the Academic Council as the Madras colleges, yet by reason of their much greater numbers, they are collectively stronger. I think I am right in saying that the mufassal members of the Academic Council considerably outnumber the Madras members, and if the working majority in the Academic Council cannot adequately protect the interests of the mufassal colleges, I am afraid they are helpless. But, as a matter of fact, whatever needs to be done on behalf of the mufassal colleges can be done most effectively in and through the academic council. As Mr. Satyamurti reminded us just now, at the last meeting of the Council of Affiliated Colleges they had so little to do that the whole business was finished in less than ten minutes. I think I am right in saying that one unfortunate member arriving late was met by members coming down the stairs as the business was all over. The truth is that the affiliated colleges are in no deed of protection in the Academic Council. For my part I can only say, it is, under present conditions, better so. They meet in the same way as the Madras colleges and it simplifies business and creates better feeling. Mufassal colleges are so well represented and looked after in the Academic Council that it is simply unnecessary, I think I may say also, unreasonable to provide a separate body for them.”

The question that clause 3 stand part of the Bill was put to the House and carried, and the clause was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“I beg to move, Sir

“In lines 3 and 4, for the words “have the following powers” substitute the words “function and exercise through the Senate, the Academic Council, Council of Affiliated Colleges, the Senate”.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to move his amendment with the words 'Council of Affiliated Colleges' omitted, because the House has given its vote for its abolition."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Yes, Sir, in lines 3 and 4, for the words 'have the following powers' *substitute* the words 'function and exercise through the Senate, the Academic Council, the Senate, the Faculties, the Boards of Studies, and such other bodies as may be declared by the statutes to be authorities of the University with powers hereafter entrusted with'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be in order if he moves the amendment with the words 'Council of Affiliated Colleges'."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I have omitted the words, Sir, and I omit all the other sub-clauses of clause 4-A except No. (1). My reasons are these. This is altogether a new section to be added and it is quite superfluous as pointed out by the Senate and by several eminent authorities of the University that it would lead to any amount of confusion and trouble. We have found it in the Select Committee that it created a lot of confusion. What is the reason? The University as a body is a big corporate body and it consists of a number of other bodies. The powers of the different bodies are given, as, the Senate can exercise such and such powers, the Syndicate so and so as well as several other bodies. It will be a good thing if all these are defined clearly. It is merely a question of artistic wording of the Act. I don't find any other Act in which these powers are enumerated in one section. Therefore as a matter of mere wording and of artistic phraseology of the whole Act, simply say that the University shall exercise, etc. That will save us the unnecessary enumeration of the powers of the several bodies of the University."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (after a pause) :—"There is no seconder and so the motion falls through."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I am only asking that in line 4 of sub-clause (4) for the word '*Lectureships*' the word '*Lecturerships*' be substituted. It is perhaps a misprint and whichever is the more correct word may be put in on the advice of the two experts."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Even if it is a question of the correct word, the hon. Member should move his motion."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I move that for the word '*Lectureships*', '*Lecturerships*' be substituted."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that in line 4 of sub-clause (4) for the word '*Lectureships*' *substitute* the word '*Lecturerships*'."

* Mr. W. E. SMITH :—"I think the word '*Lectureships*' is more elegant than '*Lecturerships*', nor is it suggested that the word '*Readerships*' should be substituted for '*Readerships*'."

* Mr. F. E. CORLEY :—"I venture to differ from my hon. Colleague. The word '*Lectureship*' is an easier word to say than '*Lecturership*', but I don't think it is more elegant. If we take '*Readership*' as an example, the word '*Reader*' shows that it is not an office and if we add a termination '*ship*' to it, it shows the office. I know there are ample precedents, but I am at one with the Mover that a change is desirable."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am at a loss to know what I have to say when I have two experts here and both of them differ ; but I have looked at the dictionary and I have also consulted the Law (Drafting) Department and from the drafting point of view, they say that 'Lectureship' is more correct than 'Lecturership'."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" In the original draft the word was 'Lecturership'. In the Select Committee the word 'lecture-ship' was introduced as one of the expert members considered that 'Lectureship' was better."

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" On the analogy of the word. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no right of making any speech. I have simply to put it to the vote of the House unless the hon. Member withdraws it."

The amendment was then put to the House and lost.

* Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED SAHIB :—" I move, Sir, that the following sub-clauses be added at the end of clause 4 :—

(20) *To exercise due control over the quality of teaching given by the colleges which constitute the University or are affiliated to it.*

(21) *To foster the development of academic life and corporate unity as well in the colleges as in the University by so promoting co-operation among the colleges and between the University and the colleges as to utilize to the full the teaching resources available within the limits of the University.*

(22) *To accept bequests and transfers of movable or immovable properties made in favour of the University.*

" Mr. President, the reasons which moved me to include these three new clauses as additional powers to the University are that among the objects of the University it is mentioned in the preamble that with a view to establishing a teaching and residential university the function of the University is 'to continue to exercise due control over the quality of teaching given by colleges which are to constitute the University of Madras'; and also 'to foster the development of academic life' and so on. In order to enable the University to exercise these functions and to realize the objects stated in the preamble, it is quite necessary and reasonable that these powers should be specifically enumerated in the clauses relating to the powers of the University. Hence I move this amendment."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" I second it, Sir."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, as for sub-clauses (20) and (21) which my hon. Friend wants to-day, these are provided in the preamble to the old Act itself. Therefore I don't think it is necessary to repeat them in clause 4 ; and with regard to sub-clause (22), this is specifically mentioned as one of the powers of the Syndicate—*vide* clause 20 of the Bill. Clause 4 (19) also gives powers to the University as are desirable to further the objects of the University. It does not therefore appear to be necessary to include the proposed sub-clauses."

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

Clause 4 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 5.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment—

"In lines 5 and 6, for the words "(ii) after the word 'religious' inserted" substitute the words "(ii) for the words 'relating to religious belief or profession' the words 'relating to religious belief or profession or political views' shall be substituted."

"Sir, this appears to be more elegant than what was put forward by the Select Committee. The main idea that actuated the Select Committee was that they did not want to penalise any religious or other belief, and this amendment equally carries out that idea."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

Clause 5 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 10.

Clauses 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were then consecutively put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 11.

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—" I move, Sir :

"In sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Act, for the words "may be paid such salary as shall be prescribed", substitute the words "the Senate shall decide at the commencement or end of every term of a Vice-Chancellor whether he should be a salaried or an honorary Vice-Chancellor, and if a salaried one what salary shall be paid to him".

"Sir, the reason for moving this amendment is to provide for the appointment of an honorary vice-chancellor whenever it is possible for the University to do so. As the Act stands at present, it is not possible for any honorary vice-chancellor being appointed because the provision made in the Act is that he shall be a salaried officer. Also, if there is any honorary vice-chancellor ready and willing to offer his services to the University, there is no provision made for either deciding the salary or not deciding upon the salary and for a limit thereof in the present Act. I have therefore provided, Sir, that in the Bill there should be powers given to the Senate to appoint honorary vice-chancellors if such people are available and also to fix the salary only whenever it is necessary for the Senate to fix any salary for the vice-chancellor. According to the old Act and the old constitution of the University, the vice-chancellors have always been honorary ones and they have rendered the University as efficient a service as the paid vice-chancellors. There is no dearth of honorary vice-chancellors in our Presidency, and it is always possible for the University to save a lot of money by enlisting the services of vice-chancellors who are honorary and who are willing to serve the University. I therefore say, Sir, that the Senate of the University should reserve the power of appointing honorary vice-chancellors, and also to fix their salaries as and whenever the occasion arises."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" I have very great pleasure, Sir, in seconding the motion of my hon. Friend. Sir, the University is an autonomous body and if I have read the amending Bill aright, it proceeds on the basis that the University shall be the sole legislative body so far as

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [9th October 1928]

giving effect to the provisions of the Act is concerned. It is a very enlightened body consisting of the elite of this province, and it is but fair that the power of fixing the pay of its chief executive officer should be given to it. This Council, under the Government of India Act, has practically got the power of appointing and fixing the salaries of Ministers. In the Calcutta Corporation Act, the Corporation has got the power of fixing the pay of its chief executive officer. Therefore we have got many precedents even under the various local Acts as also in the Government of India Act. It is therefore necessary and wise that we should follow the precedents and confer the power of fixing the pay of its chief executive officer, the vice-chancellor, upon the Senate and deciding whether the office shall be a salaried or honorary one.

"Then, there is also another important question that ought to weigh more with us. After the inauguration of the policy of appointing paid vice-chancellors, we have not been having people of outstanding capacity and merit to guide the deliberations of the Senates in any province. For instance, in place of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee we have got Mr. Jadunath Sarcar, because of the provision of having paid vice-chancellors. What is true of Bengal is true also of all Universities in other provinces. It is therefore wise that we should leave to the Senate the whole question of fixing the pay and also deciding the occasions when and whether they could get honorary workers who may be willing to give their time to the University and restore confidence in the administration of our University which confidence alone could make beneficent donors like Palit and Rashbihary to come out with their huge savings. With these words, I very strongly support the motion of my hon. Friend."

* Mr. W. E. SMITH :—"Mr. President, I do not think this amendment can be accepted in its present form. It provides that the Senate may decide to pay its vice-chancellor or not to pay him, either at the beginning or at the end of his term of office. It will be impossible to appoint a vice-chancellor and then wait till the end of his term of office before deciding whether he should be paid or not. The object of the mover is to get an honorary vice-chancellor appointed if possible, but I do not think it can be achieved by following this particular course. That is all what I want to say, and I do not propose to enter into the merits of the question of an honorary vice-chancellor."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, in the first place even though my hon. Friend there suggested that it should be in the power of the Senate to pay or not to pay its vice-chancellor, he has not suggested whether he should be a whole-time or part-time officer. I should like to point out to the House that, if the vice-chancellor is not going to be paid, we may not be able to get a suitable person. Human nature being what it is, at present it is impossible to find a whole-time officer without pay. Secondly, as the Act now stands, there is no compulsion on the Senate to pay its vice-chancellor. It only provides that the Senate may pay the vice-chancellor a salary. If they can get anybody who comes without pay, it will only be too pleased to accept the offer. For these reasons, the amendment as it stands cannot be accepted."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Mr. President, the Mover of the amendment has pointed out that there was a time when the work of the University was carried on by an honorary vice-chancellor. But to-day the work of the

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[Mr. C. Gopala Menon]

University has very much widened and enlarged and if the administrative functions of the University are to be carried out efficiently, a paid vice-chancellor alone can do it. Otherwise the Registrar will not only be saddled with heavy work but will become all-powerful, and the honorary vice-chancellor would delegate much of the work to the Registrar. On these grounds, I oppose this amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, my sympathies are entirely with those who moved and supported this amendment. I am sure my hon. Friend, the Minister, and others who know the various distinguished men who have been honorary vice-chancellors of South Indian Universities or are paid, will agree with me that some of the most distinguished men in our public life, whether High Court Judges or distinguished educationists have rendered great service to the progress of University education in our province and elsewhere as honorary vice-chancellors. As my hon. Friend has pointed out, the name of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee will live so long as the Calcutta University lives, and he was an honorary vice-chancellor of the Calcutta University. Confining myself for the present to our own province, I may mention among the honorary vice-chancellors who have rendered distinguished service to the University are Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, the late Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Sir John Wallis and Justice Oldfield. Three of them I had the honour of working with as vice-chancellors. One of them was vice-chancellor before I entered the Senate, and all of them I know took a keen and active interest in University affairs, devoted not less than two or three hours a day to University matters, and spent practically all their leisure time in attending to University work. I am not for one moment prepared to say that the institution of paid vice-chancellors has really improved that aspect of the vice-chancellor's work. Perhaps the purely clerical and administrative work of signing bills or receipts or checking registers is being done a little more regularly, at 11 a.m. instead of at about 4 p.m. or so. But as for giving a new orientation to our University ideals and marking mile-stones on the high road towards the ideal of higher education in the province, the new experiment has not attained unqualified success. But, Sir, I am afraid those of us who are on this side of the House have to answer the charge of the hon. the Minister that this amendment has not been given in a comprehensive form. Unfortunately, the Act, as it stands, provides, in spite of this amendment, that the vice-chancellor *shall* be a whole-time officer of the University, and although I can conceive of a possibility under which, say, for instance, a retired High Court Judge, a retired Executive Councillor or a retired Minister will be willing to come forward and be a part-time honorary vice-chancellor, I can conceive of no individual who will give his whole time statutorily to the duties of his office. Because members of the Senate like myself will then ask questions as to the hours when the vice-chancellor attends office, whether he attends office at 11 a.m. and leaves at 5 p.m., for as he is a whole-time officer, we can keep him to regular hours. But I think the Bill itself as it stands does not differ in substance from the effect of the amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. The original Act provided that the vice-chancellor shall be paid such salary as may be prescribed by the statutes. The Bill now says that the officer may be paid such salary as may be prescribed by the statutes. It is open to the Senate to amend the existing statutes and say that no salary shall be paid to the vice-chancellor for the next three years. And then, if anybody is willing to come forward as a whole-time honorary vice-chancellor

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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there is nothing in the Bill against having such a whole-time honorary vice-chancellor. Even if my hon. Friend's amendment were carried, the effect would be that we can only have an honorary vice-chancellor, provided he is willing to work as a whole-time officer. So, I do not think it will really alter the existing position whether the amendment is passed or is not passed. But I rose merely to point out that the experiment of having paid-vice-chancellors has not been an unqualified success, and that the result of having honorary vice-chancellors has been on the whole satisfactory, especially in our province; and I sincerely hope that in Madras also we shall not give up the practice of having at least occasionally honorary vice-chancellors, provided we get good and enthusiastic men, either educationists or non-educationists who take a keen interest and enthusiastically work for the spread of University education in our province."

The amendment was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

1-15
p.m.

Ayes.

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|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 15. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. |
| 2. " S. Satyamurti. | 16. " C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 3. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 17. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib. |
| 4. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 18. " P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu. |
| 5. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 19. Sriman Hiswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 6. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 20. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 7. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 21. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 22. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 9. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 23. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu |
| 10. " G. S. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 24. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 11. " K. V. R. Swami. | 25. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 12. " D. Narayana Raju. | 26. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 13. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 14. Mr. K. R. Karant. | 28. " B. Venkataratnam. |

Noes.

- | | |
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| 1. The hon. Sir. Norman Marjoribanks. | 26. Mr. A. B. Shetty. |
| 2. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " J. Bheemayya. |
| 3. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. " J. A. Davis. |
| 4. " Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 29. " E. Foulkes. |
| 5. " Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 30. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai. |
| 6. " Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 31. " Mahmud Schahmad Sahib. |
| 7. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 32. " Muppli Nayar of Kavalappara. |
| 8. " S. Subrahmanya Moopnar. | 33. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. |
| 9. " Daniel Thomas. | 34. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. |
| 10. " S. Venkiah. | 35. " H. A. Watson. |
| 11. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib. | 36. " C. A. Souter. |
| 12. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 37. " S. H. Slater. |
| 13. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 38. " A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 14. Mr. F. E. Corley. | 39. " C. W. E. Cotton. |
| 15. Mr. W. E. Smith. | 40. " V. Ch. John. |
| 16. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 41. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. |
| 17. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. | 42. Syed Taj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| 18. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nam-budripad. | 43. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 19. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 44. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 20. " K. Krishnan. | 45. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 21. " N. Siva Raj. | 46. " C. Gopala Menon. |
| 22. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami. | 47. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 23. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 48. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhpathi Mudaliyar. |
| 24. " Abdul Wahab Sahib. | 49. Khan Bahadur Khalif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 25. " H. B. Ari Gowdar. | 50. Mr. G. K. Premayya. |

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Noes—cont.

51. Mr. K. Ramaoahandra Padayachi.
52. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
53. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
54. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
55. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
56. The Raja of Panagal.
57. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
58. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur.

59. Muhammad Kadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
60. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
61. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
62. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
63. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
64. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Ayes 28. Noes 64.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 11 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 12.

Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I move :

'In line 5 after the word "inserted" insert the words "the word 'at' occurring between the word 'address' and the words 'any meeting' shall be omitted".'

"In the original section as amended there are the words 'the right of addressing at the meeting'. I merely say that it should be 'addressing the meeting' for better English."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to accept it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 12 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 13.

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—"I move :

'In line 3, after the word "Registrar" insert the words "or Registrars".'

In line 3, omit the word "a".'

In line 4, for the word "officer" substitute the word "officers".'

"This is merely, Sir, to give facility for appointing more Registrars when the University so requires. There is one Registrar now and it may be that we may have more Registrars in course of time. In order to give power to the University to have more than one Registrar this amendment is sought to be made."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I cannot accept this amendment because I do not think there is any necessity to have plurality of Registrars."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 13 was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 14.

Clause 14 was also put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 15.

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"I move :

'In line 1 of Class III, item (1), omit the word "registered".'

[Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar] [9th October 1928]

"Sir, I have a double object in moving this amendment. By adopting this amendment, I propose to widen the electorate for the election to the Senate. Moreover these graduates have spent a lot of money for their education, and they should not be penalised by further indirect taxation in the shape of registration fees to get themselves registered in order to qualify themselves for the electorate. So I move for the omission of this word."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I must oppose this amendment because I feel that the electorate really becomes more unwieldy. Besides in all university bodies there is usually a limit by which members of the university can become members of the convocation. For instance in Oxford you have got to take the M.A. degree before you can exercise the franchise. I think some distinction ought to be observed because in academical bodies a little maturity of judgment is required."

* Mr. G. HARISERVOTTAMA RAO :—"I am surprised at the arguments advanced by the Chief Minister. I do not know if money matures judgment of men. Registration is a matter of money. It might have been some excuse if the franchise was restricted so as to make some revenue for the University. If there is any meaning in giving the graduates the privilege of voting, all graduates must be treated alike whether they get themselves registered or not. It should not be that there should be a premium placed on the quality of the graduates. The quality of the graduates should not be made into a quality dependent upon money. As for the custom that obtains in the older universities, there is certainly a custom that registered graduates are generally admitted to vote at elections for the university. I do not see why that particular custom should always be followed. If a large number of graduates are there coming in into the university by virtue of being the alumni, I do not see why they should be precluded from voting. I certainly feel that it would be much better to widen the electorate in these days of democracy. I therefore think that the amendment may stand."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

1-30
p.m.

Ayes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. | 19. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu. |
| 2. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 20. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib. |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti. | 21. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 22. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 23. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 6. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 24. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 25. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 8. " J. A. Saldanha. | 26. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 9. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 27. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 10. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar | 28. " C. Marudavanam Pillai. |
| 11. " G. Hariservottama Rao. | 29. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 12. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 30. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 13. " K. V. R. Swami. | 31. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 14. " D. Narayana Raju. | 32. " A. Ranganadha Mudaliyar. |
| 15. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 33. " Ramanath Gowda. |
| 16. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 34. " R. Nagan Gonda. |
| 17. " K. R. Karant. | 35. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 18. " C. Obi Reddi. | 36. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |

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Noes.

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|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 32. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopnar. |
| 2. „ Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 33. „ Daniel Thomas. |
| 3. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 34. „ S. Venkayya. |
| 4. „ Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 35. Nattam Dubash Khadir Sahib Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 5. „ Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 36. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. |
| 6. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 37. The Zamindar of Singampatti. |
| 7. Mr. C. B. Cotterell. | 38. Mr. W. E. Smith. |
| 8. „ H. A. Watson. | 39. „ F. E. Corley. |
| 9. „ C. A. Souter. | 40. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 10. „ S. H. Slater. | 41. Mr. G. R. Premayya. |
| 11. „ A. McG. C. Tampoe. | 42. „ K. Ramachandra Padayachi. |
| 12. „ C. W. E. Cotton. | 43. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 13. „ V. Ch. John. | 44. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 14. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 45. The Zamindar of Kallikota. |
| 15. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 46. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 16. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur. | 47. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 48. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 18. „ A. B. Shetty. | 49. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razaak Sahib Bahadur. |
| 19. „ J. Bheemayya. | 50. Mahamud Kadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. „ J. A. Davis. | 51. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 21. „ R. Foulkes. | 52. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayodu. |
| 22. „ Gnanavaram Pillai. | 53. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Marugappa Chettiyar. |
| 23. Mahmud Schammad Sahib Bahadur. | 54. Mr. A. B. Bhanoji Rao. |
| 24. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 55. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. | 56. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 26. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Namudripad. | 57. „ C. Gopala Menon. |
| 27. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | |
| 28. „ K. Krishnan. | |
| 29. „ N. Siva Raj. | |
| 30. „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | |
| 31. „ W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | |

Ayes 36. Noes 57.

The amendment was lost. The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

V

ADJOURNMENT MOTION re SEIZURE OF COPIES OF BHARATHI'S SONGS BY THE POLICE.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to move that the business of this House do stand adjourned to consider a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent action of the City Police in entering upon and searching the premises of the Hindi Prachar Sabha on the High Road, Triplicane, for copies of Bharathi's songs, and seizing nearly two thousand copies of the same.

“ Sir, in support of this motion, I do not think I need advance elaborate or detailed arguments. For, I know, Sir, I am not exaggerating the feeling of any Member of this House who is a Tamilian, or who knows Tamil, or who is a patriot, or who is not afraid of patriotism, when I say that one wants no

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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arguments to support this vote of censure on the action of the Madras Government in having acquiesced in or directed the City Police to seize what will remain, in spite of the Madras Government's activities, so long as the Tamil language lasts or a single Tamilian exists, as the most priceless and patriotic songs in that great language.

"Sir, the late Subrahmanya Bharathi was a man on whose tongue, to use the language of romance for half a minute, the Goddess Saraswathi can honestly be believed to have danced the dance of patriotism. If he had been born in any free country, why in any country of the world except India, that man would have been made the Poet-Laureate of that country, would have been given honours and titles by a Government which knows how to respond to the feelings of the people, and would have lived and died among the most honoured of the nation. But, Sir, being the slave country that we are, he had to live as an exile in Pondicherry, enjoying the hospitality of the French Government, and die a broken wreck, because he found no use for himself under the auspices of this Government. But, Sir, martyrs and patriots before him have gone to the same fate. Subrahmanya Bharathi lived and died a patriot. I want to repeat, Mr. President, that so long as the Tamil language lasts, you may confiscate all the copies which exist—even as our sacred Vedas were handed down from generation to generation, for aeons, without a single piece of writing, by the memory of our ancient Hindu ancestors, even as Macaulay was able to repeat every line of Milton's 'Paradise Lost', I have no doubt, that so long as a single Tamilian lives, these songs will remain the priceless heritage of the Tamil race. I can inform this House, Mr. President, after this ill-advised action of the Government, we are starting a propaganda for getting by heart every song of Subrahmanya Bharathi, and although the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member may between them confiscate every printed word of those patriotic songs, human ingenuity has not yet invented any machinery which is able to confiscate thoughts and memories. Thoughts and memories will flourish, and wherever the hon. the Law Member or the Home Member goes, they will hear only these songs sung, and they will have to apply cotton wool to their ears if they want to save themselves from being polluted by hearing these brave and patriotic songs.

"Sir, the origin of this action is not even complimentary to this Government. This Government is here governing the bulk of the Tamilians in whose language these poems are written. These poems are a quarter of a century old. For nearly twenty-five years, these songs have been sung throughout the province, and I appeal to my hon. Friend the Chief Minister, who I know is a very good student of Tamil, whether he has not heard and enjoyed these songs, whether he has not heard and felt his pulse beat quicker, and his blood run warmer in his veins, when these magnificent, soul-stirring songs were sung. I am sorry my two other friends who crossed the floor are not here. If they were here, they dare not contradict me when I say that some of the election methods by which they came to this very Council, which gave them the opportunity to cross the floor and become Ministers, were these patriotic songs sung by boys and girls in public meetings. Sir, do you know that in this Tamil country, if you want to get up a magnificent meeting, if you want to sustain the interest of the audience, the most usual method is to get

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

these songs sung? I wish I had the voice to sing a few of those songs here, which will melt even the stony hearts of the hon. the Law Member and the Home Member. I will read some of them, and even a prosaic reading of these songs will melt the hearts of these people.

"Sir, it seems to me that for this Government to obey the dictates of the Burma Government, as if they have no opinion of their own in the matter, is inconsistent with a Government which has any sense of self-respect about it. Sir, the origin of this is the notification published by the Burma Government at Rangoon on the 7th August 1928 in the Police Department.

They say: 'In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of the booklet in Tamil entitled "The National Songs, Parts I and II" composed and published by C. Subrahmanya Bharathi in the Bharathi's Asramam at Triplicane, Madras, on the ground that it contains seditious matter, the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code as tending to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.'

Sir, section 99-A of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is one of the effects of the recommendations of Press Act Repeal Committee, over which some of our countrymen went enthusiastic, says when a local Government passes the order the police may seize the same wherever found in British India and any magistrate may authorize any Police officer to enter upon and search for the same in any premises. Now, I want to know from the hon. the Law Member or whoever is in charge of this department and is going to reply to me, why this notification was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th September 1928. Is there any rule by which notifications of local Government are automatically republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette*? I know of no such rule. The only rule or practice I know of is that the resolutions and notifications of the Government of India published in the *Gazette of India* are republished by the Madras Government in the *Fort St. George Gazette* for the information and guidance of the people of this province. There is no rule which requires, so far as I know, the republication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of this order of the Burma Government. I should like to know why the local Government published this order.

"The next stage, Sir, comes when the Police applied for a warrant before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to search those premises and to seize those copies. The application was made by Mr. Saptur Hussain, Inspector, Intelligence Department. The application says: 'I beg to submit that under notification, in G.O. Mis. No. 739, Public, dated the 7th August 1928 of the local Government, Burma, republished by the local Government of Madras in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th September 1928, the booklet styled 'the National Songs', Parts I and II by C. Subrahmanya Bharathi have been forfeited to His Majesty under section 99-A of Criminal Procedure Code. I request this Honourable Court to issue a warrant authorizing me to enter upon and search for the same in (1) Hindi Prachar Press, Triplicane, (2) Bharathi's Asramam, Talayari street, (3) O.N. Dandapani and Company, where such booklets are reasonably suspected to be stored.' With regard to this application for warrant, Mr. President, I want to know whether this action was taken by the Commissioner of Police at his own instance and on his own

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

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responsibility, or whether the Member of Government in charge of the Police had any knowledge or notice of it. If he had no knowledge or notice of it, I want to know whether it is the policy of the Madras Government that in first-class political matters like this, seizure of proscribed literature under orders of another local Government, the Police are going to be allowed to act on their own responsibility, without so much as 'by your leave' of the Government. Then, Sir, I want to know whether the order was applied for by the Police after taking the permission of the Government or at least letting them know that they propose to do it. On that, Sir, the Chief Presidency Magistrate passed this order—

'Whereas complaint has been made before me of the possession of undermentioned prescribed booklets and it has been made to appear to me that the production of the copies of the said booklets is essential to the inquiry now being made into the said offence . . .

"It is not clear, Sir, what the offence referred to is. Whatever it is, the facts are the Police did apply for and the Magistrate issued a warrant, and as many as two thousand copies of this book have been seized and forfeited to His Majesty and kept in the Record office of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

"Apart from the political or literary aspect of this matter, Mr. President, there is the human aspect about it. This man, Subrahmanya Bharathi, as I have said, died a broken man, a poor man, leaving behind him a widow and two daughters whose only means of subsistence is the proceeds of the sales of these books, and some friends have offered themselves to publish these books and to remit the profits out of those sales for the maintenance of this family of this great but poor man. As a consequence, the Bharathi Asramam and the Hindi Prachar Sabha in Triplicane are spending and have spent money on this publication, and after selling these publications they are going to send the profits for the maintenance of the widow and the daughters of this great and patriotic man. Is it consistent with charity or good sense or even ultimately the sense of honour of this Government that they should seek to deprive a widow and two fatherless children of their only means of subsistence in order that they may pursue the Burma Government's vendetta against high and patriotic literature of this kind? Apart from anything else, that must appeal to every hon. Member of this House. Are you going to punish the widow and the daughters of Subrahmanya Bharathi, because he wrote patriotic songs, and punish them in this mean and despicable manner by depriving them of their livelihood? It is mean; it is contemptible; it is unworthy of any Government which wants to call itself civilized or self-respecting or honourable.

"Then, I want to point out, Mr. President, that in this matter, the anomalies and absurdities of dyarchy have been shown in excelsis. My hon. Friend the Chief Minister, a few months ago, in answer to questions on the floor of this House, said that his Government had no objection to the teaching or singing of Bharathi's songs in Government and aided schools in our Presidency. Look at the action of the hon. the Education Minister. He knows Tamil, he knows the songs, and the Council thanks him for his act of patriotism by which he allowed these songs to be sung in the schools provided by the Government. He sits there, he is still the Chief Minister and the most powerful Minister; he makes and unmakes ministries at his will; and

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yet with all his great powers of formation, destruction and reorganization, this great minister is unable to influence his two Colleagues who are now sitting to the right and left of him, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member, who do not say a word to the Chief Minister but listen to the Burma Police directing the Madras Police to seize by warrant and forfeit to His Majesty those very books which the hon. the Chief Minister thinks furnish the intellectual pabulum to our young children and on which they could be reared as honourable citizens; but when it comes to the reserved half it is to be forfeited (laughter). I do not know whether it is a matter for laughter or tears. That is for him to decide. But if I were the hon. the Chief Minister, I would rather be a dog and bay at the moon than be such a Minister as to be compelled to look on when his own Colleagues snap their fingers at him saying 'You may sing Bharathi's songs in schools and colleges but we will forfeit them.' I will not say anything more about him; for he is the only good man in the whole piece. Let us go to the villains of the piece, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member, and both of them are Indians. I believe they have not given up their claim to be called Indians. The hon. the Law Member was till the other day sitting on this side or that side of the House, and I know he is a very good speaker in Malayalam, one who is listened to with respect. Supposing there are patriotic songs in Malayalam of the nature I am going to read presently, does he think that he will forfeit those songs because a neighbouring Government called them seditious? And what about the Home Member? He represents Islamic culture there; he is there to protect Islamic interests; he is there, not for any other reason, but to see that the great Islamic culture is preserved intact from the invasion of the secular Government. Is it consistent with Islamic culture which is based on democracy, charity and free thinking, that he should be a party to this deliberate and wicked attempt at poisoning the intellect of the nation at its very fountain source and telling the people, 'You shall not become patriotic, you shall not become proud of your country, you shall not love your country, but you always shout with me that we will be slaves, that Britain shall rule over the waves'? If that is their attitude, I can understand their action. If on the other hand these gentlemen claim to be patriots, I put it to my friend the Law Member—he is not a lawyer listening to the arguments of another lawyer on the other side vigorously taking notes and answering argument by counter-argument, that he should keep his heart open, his brains open, if he can, to listen to us and convert himself and have the courage to get up and say 'Mr. President, I am ashamed of the action of the Madras Government; I shall recall the order.' I do not think he will rise to that occasion, but still I hope he will offer to do so. (A voice: Hoping against hope!)

"Then, Sir, what are these songs? I am not going to dwell on their seditious nature, under your ruling. I merely want to tell the House these are songs with the like of which one is familiar in English literature, such as praising the country, praising her natural beauties, praising her great heroes and heroines, praising her great achievements, expressing unmitigated love for the motherland, expressing joy in her present and hope in her future. Are these things unworthy of any nation? These books have been proscribed, I have got copies here and I can make a present of them to the hon. the Home Member or the Law Member, I will make a present of them to the Council Library, and if the police want them they can go and search there and

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take them. I shall read from the first book of songs in order to convince the House that there was no need for the Government to confiscate this literature—

மெ—எங்கள்

வந்தேமாதரம் என்போம்

மானிலத்தாயை வணங்குது மென்போம் (வந்தே).

ஜாதமதங்களைப் பாரோம்—உயர்

ஜன்மமித் தேசத்தி லெய்தினராயின்

வேதியராயினு மொன்றே—அன்றி

வேறு குலத்தினராயினு மொன்றே (வந்தே).

ஈனப் பறையர்களேனும்—அவர்

எம்முடன் வாழ்ந்திங்கிருப்பவ ரன்றோ ?

சினத்தராய் விடுவாரோ ? பிற

தேசத்தார்போற் பல தீங்கிழைப்பாரோ (வந்தே).

“We will worship our Mother, we will not mind to which caste or which religion, our fellow citizens belong; if they are born in this country, all of them are our brothers even if they are called Pariahs; are they foreigners ?

ஒன்றுபட்டால் உணடுவாழ்வே

நம்மில் ஒற்றுமை நீங்கில் அனைவர்க்கும் தாழ்வே

நன்றிது தோந்திடல் வேண்டும்

இந்த ஞானம் வந்தார்பின் நமக்கெதுவேண்டும் ? (வந்தே).

“I commend these lines to the particular attention of the hon. the Law Member and the Chief Minister and the Home Member. If we are united we can live; if we are not united we are all equally humiliated, Treasury Bench and the opposition alike. (Laughter.) Then I appeal to the Tamilians. Have you heard any more inspiring lines than these ? I have not.

செந்தமிழ் நாடெனும் போதிலிலே—இன்பத்

தேன் வந்துபாயுது காதிலிலே—எங்கள்

நந்தையர் நாடென்ற பேச்சினிலே—ஒரு

சத்திபிறக்குது மூச்சினிலே—எங்கள் (செந்தமிழ்).

“I do not know, Sir, if there is any Tamilian in this House or outside whose heart will not melt at these songs. I ask them to remember this, that these songs are now declared forfeited to His Majesty by the action of a government which are to a certain extent kept in those treasury benches by us. The music of it is so great that even a halting reader of those songs like myself can make an appeal to the members here.

ஓங்கிவளர்ந்ததோர் கம்பம்—அதன்

உச்சியின்மேல் வந்தேமாதரமென்றே

பாங்கினெழுதித்திகழும்—செய்ய

பட்டொளி வீசிப்பரந்தது பாரீர் (தாயின்).

“Look at this great flag of the mother on which are written the words ‘Vandemataram.’

“Also may I commend these lines to the hon. the Minister for Excise—

ஓர் சுதந்திரம் வேண்டி நின்றார் பின்னர்

வேறொன்று கொள்வாரோ ?—என்றும்

ஆரமு துண்ணுதற் காசை கொண்டார் கள்ளில்

அறிவைச் செலுத்து வாரோ ?

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“Those who have once striven for complete independence will not go after the other things afterwards. Those who hunger after divine nectar will not run after toddy.

வந்தேமாதரமென்று வணங்கியபின்

மாயத்தை வணங்குவரோ

வந்தேமாதர மென்றேதாரக

மென்பதை மறப்பாரோ ?

“Will they forget that Vandemataram song is the only life-giving song for us; and as for the beautiful Tamillanguage, this is what Subrahmanya Bharathi wrote :

யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ் மொழிபோல்

இனிதாவ தெங்கும் காணும்

பாமரராய், விலங்குகளாய், உலகனைத்தும்

இகழ்ச்சி சொல்ப பான்மை கெட்டு

நாமமது தமிழரேன கொண்டிங்கு

வாழ்ந்திடுதல் நன்றோ ? சொல்வீர் !

தேமதூதர் தமிழோசை உலகமெலாம்

பரவும் வகை செய்தல் வேண்டும்.

“Why is this song forfeited ? I have listened to the hon. the Law Member shouting here yesterday; he has not even read these songs, but still he has forfeited the book. I can understand if the Government has chosen one of these songs or two and said that those songs should be forfeited. They have not done anything of the kind. These two volumes consist of some of the most moving songs on our religion and letters, apart from pure patriotism.

“I shall finish by referring to similar songs in English literature which Englishmen sing in their country, which they sing even in our own country in private dinner parties and other places. They sing of the glories of England ‘Britain shall rule the waves, Britain shall never be slaves’—but Indians shall always be slaves. That is the burden of their songs, if they are to be judged by the results of their actions. Lord Tennyson sang :

‘At her girdle clash

The golden keys of the East and West ;

Her mailed hand keeps the keys

Of such teeming destinies.’

William Blake wrote.

‘Their mighty wings stretch from East to West

Their nest is in the sea, but they shall roam

Like eagles for the prey.’

Then England’s message in Parker’s words :

‘Then courage, all brave mariners

And never be dismayed

Then be bold—work for gold

When the stormy winds do blow.’

“Lord Tennyson says :

‘The fleet of England is her all in all,

Her fleet is in your hands,

And in her fleet her fate.’

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"I want to point out three capital differences between the English nationalistic literature and ours. English nationalistic literature boasts of its own strength and speaks of the confusion and destruction of their enemies. 'God save the King, send victorious, happy and glorious and confound his enemies.' That is the Englishman's song. The Englishmen's psychology is that God has to deal with only two categories, England and her subjects on the one hand and her enemies on the other. That is, God must give up all His other work and constantly save England and confound her enemies. Humanity has come under these two categories, England and her subjects on the one hand or England and her enemies on the other. Whereas the message of Subrahmanya Bharathi is the message of all races, of poets, philosophers and seers of all nations. **लोकाः समस्ताः सुखिनो भवन्तु** is our motto. Let India be free and happy and the other nations of the world be free and happy. Is it for preaching this message of peace on earth and goodwill to all men that the Madras Government which does not understand the A B C of patriotism or nationalism have ventured to lay its profane hand on this sacred literature? We are constantly told that we are a nation of many races and creeds. Bharathi was a Brahman by birth, and I appeal to non-Brahmans in the South—several of them were his friends and I do not want to name them—to say whether throughout his literature, there is a single trace of caste or communal bias or superiority or inferiority. He talks only of Indians as a whole, he knows no distinction of class or creed, race or religion. He is the most cosmopolitan that I know of among modern authors. Is it for preaching this harmony among men that his books are sought to be forfeited by this Government? It seems to me that this action of the Government cannot be justified on any basis whatever, either of duty or of reason.

"I have only one word, Mr. President. This motion is going to be pressed to a division. This motion, I know, will be passed. But I also know that the present Government, constituted as it is, will not listen to the united voice of this House. But the matter is not going to end here. It is a challenge to the literary genius of the Tamil race; it is a challenge to the self-respect of those whose mother tongue is Tamil. It is a challenge to all those patriotic citizens here and elsewhere who value intellectual freedom and value patriotism. I appeal to them all to see to it that this battle does not end here, but is taken to the hustings, and every elected member who votes against this motion, let him remember that the moment he rises to support the action of the Government, his fate as an elected member is sealed for once and for all. I appeal to the Tamil friends on the Treasury benches to see that this order is revoked. I have great pleasure in making this motion."

3 p.m.

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. The action taken under section 99-A is not obligatory on the police or the magistrate. This action under section 99-A has not originated with the Madras Government. It was an order issued by the Burma Government and the Government of Madras immediately sprang it on the Madras public. The Government of Madras should not have taken such a precipitate action on the order issued by the Burma Government. The Burma Government cannot be expected to understand Tamil better than the Madras Government which can boast of at least two Tamil-knowing Members on the Treasury bench. The late Mr. Subrahmanya Bharathi

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is adored in South India as a national asset and as a king of poets. He is one who has sacrificed his all on the altar of his motherland. His songs are soul-stirring ones and the most popular in South India. It is sung in all public meetings and public functions. Even at the recent Law Dinner held at Ootacamund, I understand that the hon. the Law Member showed particular eagerness to hear those songs sung and that they were accordingly sung and were appreciated by the hon. the Law Member as well as by the hon. the Chief Minister, and the Minister for Excise along with other officials. They have been introduced in many Taluk Board and Municipal schools and are being sung popularly for the last fifteen years. When nothing has happened so far as a result of it, and when the Madras Government has itself found nothing objectionable in them for so long a time, they should not have taken such a hasty action on the order of the Burma Government and seized the volumes containing the Bharathi songs. Yesterday, Sir, when this motion was being moved, the hon. the Law Member said that seizure was only in the Bharathi Asramam. I may say for his information that it is not confined to the Bharathi Asramam. The books at the Dandapani Company also have been seized and, any day, other places might be searched and books seized. I hope he will put an end to these seizures. The Madras Government have exhibited absolute want of discretion and judgment in this matter. They have thrown an affront and an insult to the Tamil reading public who will not take it lying down. The Government should retrace its steps if it cares for the feelings and opinion of the people. If the Government hoped to check the national aspiration of the people of South India by this action of theirs, they are entirely mistaken. I would appeal to the hon. the Law Member, who was till recently the floor leader of the Justice party, which stands for Tamil culture, to rescind the order of seizure and give back the books to the owners concerned. May I appeal to my friends of the democratic party of which the hon. the Law Member himself belongs, to join us in effectively condemning this deliberate inroad of the Government on the expression of national feeling? I appeal to the House to vote for the motion."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I have great pleasure, nay, I feel it a privilege to add my voice to the very eloquent words of the hon. Member for the University in support of this motion. Sir, I think it does not require, at any rate it should not require, much persuasion from these benches to the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member to take very early steps to hasten back from the ill-advised, unpatriotic and unwise step they have taken at a weak moment in connexion with this matter. Sir, I say this for many reasons and among them this is one: They happen to be Indians and whatever limitations they may be under and whatever benefits they may get by this action during the remainder of their tenure of office, it is at any rate our duty to remind them of the longer and darker period during which they will stand condemned not only by the public at large but by generation after generation yet to come if they do not retrace their steps. They might snap their fingers at us to-day. They have got their packed majority. But posterity is a thing which they cannot take in, in that easy manner. No statesman in the history of the world has ever succeeded in cheating posterity. Let them take note of that. There is also another implication from which they cannot escape. It would seem, Sir, that they are unpatriotic, weak vacillating and unnational enough not to hesitate to suppress

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the national literature of the Tamils and yet they are cowards not to take action till now and were to wait for the Burma Government to take the first step. They are cowards and wanted this pretext to take action in the matter. I do not attribute this evil motive to them. But they cannot escape the public attributing these motives to them. Therefore, in their own interest I would appeal to them, with all the earnestness I can command, to gracefully back out of the most unhappy situation which they have got themselves into.

"Sir, even if they wanted to suppress patriotic literature in this country—I would not be so uncharitable as to say that their object is that—I can tell them that they can never succeed. In no country in the world have such measures succeeded. No Minister however strong and however wicked he may be, has succeeded in putting down national aspirations, especially through suppression of literature. May I present to the hon. Members, a page from the history of Irish politics where, not for a century or for fifty years, but for nearly eight hundred years, the hand of Britain tried to put down or stifle if not kill the national aspirations of Irishmen separated from them by a narrow stretch of sea barely sixty miles long? They suppressed every bit of Irish literature. But what happened? Publications appeared like mushrooms from every village and hamlet of Ireland. Sir, obliging countries like Germany, United States and France produced bundles and bales of such proscribed literature and smuggled them into the ports of Ireland which are numerous and near each other. Sir, the daily press was suppressed. Sir, one evening one paper was suppressed, but the next morning the paper reappeared under a different name. Where it was printed or published nobody knew. But every morning as punctually as the 'London Times' or its Dublin prototype the 'Irish Times' was printed and delivered at the doors of Irishmen. Not only that. Every little urchin, every woman and every street beggar began to sing proscribed songs. In the courts, in the railway carriages, in front of the police stations, in the schools, etc., these songs were sung. When the school authorities proscribed them, the songs were sung before the school hours and after the school hours in the presence of the headmaster himself. So much so, it became a pestilence and Government almost became impossible. Not only that, Sir. Such a policy of repression gave birth to a new set of literature. I will give you one example. I am referring to that immortal play called 'The Rising of the Moon,' published by that great patriot and poet Lady Gregory. When the policy of suppression of the so-called seditious literature was at its height in Ireland, there was a famous patriotic singer who could sing those mellifluous songs in a soul-stirring manner. That ballad singer was in requisition everywhere. No funeral and no marriage feast was complete without that famous ballad singer of Ireland. He went and sang before the very Sessions Court. The authorities tried to send him away but he would not go and sang before the Judge and the Jury. A proclamation was issued for his arrest and the whole police force in Ireland was hunting after him. The man was hiding for some time under a barrel waiting for a boat to take him to another country where the long arm of the police would not reach him. At the same time, there was waiting for him like a hunter the chief police officer of Ireland. This ballad singer appeared just at the time when the boat was approaching the shore. The police officer saw him and asked who he was.

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He said 'I am a poor ballad singer' and began to sing a few songs purposely substituting wrong words for the correct ones to test the mind of the police officer. He succeeded in his attempt. The police officer forgetting his duty for the moment remembering that after all he was an Irishman began to correct the ballad singer and say 'You have misplaced this word there, and that word here.' Then the ballad singer turned round and said: 'You, Sir, appear to be a police officer. How come you to know the hunted Irish rebels' song?' He said: 'Yes, I am a police officer; but there was a time when I was a young boy in Ireland in a far-off village born and bred among the millions of Irishmen. There, from my mother's lips and from my grandmother's lips, I heard these songs and they are imprinted in my memory. When you sang them wrongly they began to jar upon my ears and that is why I am correcting you.' Therefore, when my hon. Friend, Mr. Tulasiram, is going to sing Bharathi's stanzas I hope the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan or the hon. Mr. Krishnan Nair (in spite of his ignorance of Tamil) will correct him and say 'You ought to sing in this tune. You ought not to sing in that tune.' I am sorry I cannot sing. So, people may wear the garb of the Government office for some time, but they cannot stifle, they cannot kill the bubbling enthusiasm or patriotism which they had before they crossed the floor in this House. Sir, this ill-advised step should be retraced by the hon. Members if they are still desirous of being regarded as Indians. You cannot suppress altogether by one ukase of your pen the political aspirations of the vast millions from whom you came and to whom at the end of your term of office you will have to return. Sir, do not think these gilded benches are your eternal rest or your lasting rest. Sir, if not you, your children will have to live in this land. Sir, I ask the hon. the Law Member to try this experiment. Suppress to-day the songs of Vallathol (Malayalam poet) and go back to your native Palghat and see what a reception awaits you there. No, this cannot be done. In the East or in the West, in the North or in the South, among no nation in the world, has such a suppression of the natural aspirations of the people succeeded and will succeed. And, thank God, it shall not succeed.

"Sir, you know the Andhras. They are as inflammable as the Tamils when their patriotic passions are excited.

"When in 1921 the burning patriotism of the Andhras found its expression in the undying national literature of the time, what were the songs that were sung in those days? I am sorry I am not able to sing those songs any more than the hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar. But these songs contributed very largely to the promotion of mass education. It is not the schools of Dr. P. Subbarayan, not even at the rate of one school for every five hundred of the population or the school with Rs. 1,000 type design building but it is the national songs sung even by the beggars and the poor that contributed largely to the political education of the Andhras in 1920 and 1921. The famous poem *Dandalu Dandalu* was proscribed but every professional *Nagaswaram* man in the Telegu country took it up."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time limit."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYA:—"I shall finish soon. Take another instance, the song, మొదలు యీ తెల్ల చొరకను. When the author was placed

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before judge who ultimately convicted him, he said, ' Let me go to jail, it does not matter. But please let me sing the song once more.' So saying he sang the song and while he was singing he was led to the jail. Therefore, Sir, if you persist in this action, you may find some of us, members of this Council, representatives of the people, the poorest of the poor, sing these songs here everyday when the hon. the President comes to the chamber and sing them again at the end of the day when the hon. the President goes out of the Chamber. (Hear, hear.) You may push us out, you may bring your sergeants, but you will be surprised if we do not persist in adopting this effective method by which we will regain our patrimony."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to resume his seat."

Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I support the motion. These songs have been openly sung in our schools and on our public platforms for a long number of years. The Government of Madras did not take any action of their own accord. They have now acted as the executioners at the bidding of Burma Government without giving a verdict of their own. Undoubtedly the Government of the Tamil Province of Madras would have more quickly discovered the poisonous element, if any in these Tamil songs than the Government of Burma. It is sad that a reactionary policy is adopted by the Madras Government on the eve of the advent of so called reforms, unless the object of the Government is to the growth of nationalism and the patriotic passion, it is the duty of the Government to undo the wrong of seizure by the Police and to leave the Government of Burma to run amuck unassisted."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, this is one of the matters which shows the soul-less nature of the Government machinery. The order is made by the Burma Government ; this Government reproduces it in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the Police forthwith ask for a warrant. The magistrate issues the warrant and the books are seized. Not a moment's consideration is given to the matter by anybody responsible for the administration of this department of work either the hon. the Law Member or the Home Member. They must have had time enough before this motion came up for discussion here to see that justice was done to those involved. These songs have been in existence for thirty years and they have been sung all over the country. I am acquainted with some of those songs and being an Andhra I cannot claim an erudite knowledge of it. As one who has had something to do with Tamil while I was in the City of Madras I feel bound to say that the most enchanting songs I have heard are found in these volumes. There is nothing that a Government can do which will offend the self-respect of the nation more than proscribing its literature. This is literature of the first-rate and it has been claimed to be the literature of the highest order and has been introduced in schools and colleges. Under the circumstances the authorities should have deeply considered the matter before they took such action. The whole of the Bengal Partition agitation and the *Vande Mataram* agitation arose out of the fact that an order regarding the vernacular of Bengal had offended the population. Similarly, I am certain that if the Government go on at this rate and confiscate Barathi's songs, the whole of Tamil land must be in revolt. Government will have to thank themselves if

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[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

the whole of Tamil Nad to a man stands up and says, 'Here are our songs which have been proscribed and we shall sing them; we shall insist upon singing them; we shall see what the Government does.' I shall not be surprised if such a movement should be set on foot if this motion should get defeated in this House by the efforts of the hon. the Law Member or the Member in charge of the Police. I am certain that the members of the House are alive to their responsibilities and that this motion will not be lost. Government are responsible for this motion coming into the Council. They had notice of it and it was open to them to have withdrawn the notification or issued a communiqué. In fact both the hon. the Home Member and the Law Member have been sitting quiet while the Police were having their own way, though both of them know some South Indian language or other. That is a commentary on the system of Government which obtains in this country. The soul-lessness of it is very clear. To proscribe poetry of the highest order which has been in existence for so many years is worse than sedition itself. It is sedition against the whole spirit of the nation, against the very soul of the nation.

"Now, Sir, these books have been in existence for the past thirty years and owing to the fact that the songs appeal to all lovers of Tamil literature and catch the imagination of the people and evoke their admiration, they have run through many editions. Supposing an innocent publisher prints lakhs and millions of copies of these, is it open to the Government or any authority at this stage, to confiscate the books? Who is to bear the loss? It is most uncharitable and most unjust. I therefore feel that this adjournment motion must have the support of both the hon. the Law Member and the Home Member. Of course if they do not vote with us, they may remain neutral or even now accept the motion and rectify the mistake. Perhaps it is too much for them, because the system of Government is such. If they were consulted privately, I am certain that they would vote with us and I have no doubt whatever about that. They have no courage to press their views on the Government. If they have the courage to do the right thing by the people, it is well they are not there. They are there only to abet the bureaucracy which has its own way of doing things. When they come out of their offices, the country will tell them that what they did was absolutely unpatriotic and that they deserved the censure of the nation. I hope, Sir, that this motion will bring the Government to its senses and that we shall have a speedy remedy in this matter and that the nation will be spared the great humiliation of witnessing one of its brightest jewels being attempted to be sent to oblivion by a bureaucratic Government."

* MR. N. SIVA RAJ :—"I was somewhat surprised that the learned Member for the University should have thought it fit to make an insinuation against the nominated members of this House. He made his appeal only to the elected members of this House and I am afraid that this is an indiscretion of which he is capable now and then. I resent the insinuation, if it is any insinuation suggesting as it does that he alone has got the monopoly of wisdom and patriotism, and forgetting for the moment that we the representatives of the depressed classes form also the sons of the soil, perhaps the real sons of the soil. Another aspect of the insinuation is that it does little credit to the intelligence of the nominated members as if they cannot appreciate the

[Mr. N. Siva Raj]

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excellence and popularity of Subramanya Bharathi's Tamil songs. The action of the Madras Government in this matter seems to be one which, though we invariably support its action, we cannot do so now. (Hear, hear), because, Sir, it was dictated neither by reason nor by duty as the hon. Member for the University said. It would certainly have been their duty to proscribe songs of this kind if they preached disaffection against the Government. But so far as my knowledge goes, I have not been able to see that there is any suggestion of disaffection against the Government in these songs.

3-30
p.m.

"I do not think that their action is now reasonable, the Government themselves having freely allowed the circulation of the books previously and having introduced the songs in certain schools already. It is for these reasons I find it difficult to withhold my support to the motion."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I want to say that I meant no insinuation against the nominated Members. I was referring to elected Members because there is sanction behind them. If there were any unconscious insinuation I tender my apologies to my hon. Friends, the nominated Members."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am really glad that my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Raj has supported the motion. The illustrious Tiruvalluvar says that from whomsoever a good matter may come, it is part of wisdom to appreciate it. Therefore whether it is Subramanya Bharathi or any other writer who came with a message of new hope to the Tamil land, all are welcome, and should be welcomed by all alike.

"Now, Sir, it is really a tragic act that after 20 years when the people, high and low, learned and unlearned, all have taken to a new message and a newer line of song and after all these years, it was left to this Government to take the cue from the Government of Burma where Tamil is not the language of the land to proscribe this book. I am sorry, Sir, that the custodians of the advancement and enlightenment of this part of the country should not have thought of preserving and patronizing the poets who have produced fine literature. Yesterday we heard a great deal about patronizing a book on the South Indian birds. Should we not now think that the duty of the Government is, if not to patronize the book and take it as a Government publication and broadcast it, not to proscribe it and not to authorize the Police officers to take away those books? The direct result of the action of the Government will be that it would stand in the way of the sustenance of the widow and her daughter. The books have been in the land for such a length of time that not only the literate population of the country have this book but even the illiterate section of our countrymen have got these songs by heart; and what are the means of the Government to see that these songs which were got by heart are not sung. I may say that, among the literary treasures of the land, Bharathi's songs are the foremost. During the last 50 years beginning with the time when Rajam Ayyar began to write in Tamil prose and Madaviah of Tinnevely followed him and Sundaram Pillai of Trivandrum began to give expression to modern ideas in Tamil poetry, a race of writers, both as lyric poets and as ordinary literary poets arose in the land and enriched the literature and among those names Bharathi's name will always be cherished. I believe the Government of Madras were misled apparently, and that they

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were not correctly informed of the value the people attach to the book. I do not desire to emphasize the political aspect of the songs. I only refer to the literary aspect of them. Carlyle once put himself a question whether the Englishman would like to lose the Indian Empire or Shakespeare, and answered, that he would lose the Indian Empire rather than Shakespeare. Will the Tamil land lose the songs of Bharathi? I am sure they will not. I hope the Treasury Bench will take note of the feeling of the people. Have the Government asked the Tamil Ministers, the Education Minister and the Public Health Minister? They think that diarchy still has some value. Diarchy has, we are seeing now, in all sides been failing. If they had only been asked I do not know whether they would have allowed the Government to proscribe the book. What are the songs which are considered objectionable? Have they been classified? I submit, Sir, that in this action of the Government no part of the House can support the Government."

* Mr. T. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir. The other day we had a very regrettable surprise when we read in the papers that the Madras Police were busying themselves with the seizure of some books published in the name of Subramanya Bharathi. These books have been in our midst for more than two decades and we have been listening all the years to the songs contained in them, and the country has not been in any way disturbed thereby. The songs have reference only to events that occurred some twenty years back, and therefore belong to a historic past. As such, they cannot be expected to have any inflammatory influence on the public. As a thing of the past they are not of much value for our present political purposes. But they have their own value for literary and other æsthetic purposes.

• "In this connexion, I may be permitted to refer to the passage in Carlyle to which my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, just now referred. Carlyle says, if he were given an alternative, he would have Shakespeare and allow the Indian Empire to go; and incidentally, in that passage says, that the Indian Empire must some day go. Suppose for this statement of Carlyle, the Madras Police busy themselves with seizing all the copies of 'Heroes and Hero worship' in the Madras book depots, what would happen? Forthwith the prodigious sides of John Bull would be split with laughter! How is the present performance of the Madras Police different.

"Small little girls, robed in picturesque and variegated colours often have their roundelays of kolattam, singing the inspiring songs of Bharathi; and we have listened to them and they produce only a peaceful and peace giving effect. Nothing of the sordid and the egoistic often associated with politics, enters our head.

"Now, Sir, by the seizure of Bharathi's songs, have the Madras Police rescued the land from any dangerous disturbance and secured peace? They have, on the other hand, irritated the public and the whole Tamil world is burning with indignation. Is it the song books of Bharathi that are inflammatory? No, Sir, it is the action of the Madras Police that is inflammatory.

"So long as no one Member in our body asserts its existence so long is our body healthy, in the same way the society or the body politic is healthy so long as no one department is asserting itself in any unnecessary manner.

[Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar] [9th October 1928]

The Madras Police, I regret to say, has been asserting its existence in all too morbid a manner. I therefore, Sir, heartily support the motion before the House."

* **MR. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB** :—" Sir, I am very much thankful to my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti for the excellent speech delivered just a while ago and if oratory can have any effect, I think the whole House must vote with him. But I am sorry I do not know Tamil myself. Therefore I cannot very well appreciate the songs and the patriotic feelings contained in those songs. I wish that Mr. Satyamurti had given me those books, so that I can have them read to me. If the facts are as he says that they do not contain anything objectionable, the Government have acted wrongly. I am waiting what hon. Members on the other side have got to say on this point. When senior lawyers are arguing, juniors have simply to wait and see. If the Government had proscribed any of the patriotic Malayalam songs, I would certainly have stood up and said 'no'. As they are Tamil songs, I cannot say all at once one way or the other. I shall wait and see. The oratory of my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, has very well impressed me."

MR. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am an occasional speaker and I have no desire to speak on every motion before the House. But this is a matter on which I have been actuated to speak by my real desire and from my heart of hearts. I am not a Tamil scholar; I do not know even the A, B, C of the Tamil language. From what I have already heard of Bharathi's songs and from what hon. Members have said on this occasion, I would say that the Tamilians of this Province have every right to sing these songs. As a Member of the Committee of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, I want to say that these books were published by that Sabha at their own cost whose workers beg from door to door to educate the people of Madras in Hindustani. They stand to lose to the extent of not less than Rs. 2,000.

"Yesterday, the Government brought forward a motion for the sanction of a sum of Rs. 4,000 for a book regarding South Indian birds. This sum of Rs. 4,000 has been in my opinion thrown into the Bay of Bengal. It was the duty of the Government to publish the songs of Bharathi and broadcast them; it was for them to distribute free copies to illiterate masses to read them. My hon. Friends on the opposite benches said yesterday that those books would be useful to the agriculturists. I cannot really understand what agriculturists have got to do with those books. If the agriculturists have got to do with any songs they are Bharathi's songs and Bharathi's songs alone.

"I am surprised at the action of my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar. I had great hopes of him. (Laughter.) I do still have great hopes. I myself congratulated him when he was made the Law Member. I thought he would be one who would really carry out the duties of his office. But unfortunately, Mr. President, I see that the hon. the Law Member has not carried out my expectations. As a true Law Member he should have protested against the order of the Burma Government. He ought to have said 'you might proscribe the book; but we do not find any reason why it should be proscribed here.' It was not done; not only that; all the books have been taken away by the Police.

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[Mr. Ramanath Goenka]

"I request the hon. the Law Member, Dr. Subbarayan and Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar, the new Minister, to support us; and if they do not do so, we will have to form a different opinion of them. As was pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, the hon. Dr. Subbarayan, in answer to a question put by some hon. Member of this House, said that he would recommend these books to be taught in schools in the Madras Presidency. On the one hand the hon. the Education Minister says that he wants these books to be taught in the schools of Madras; on the other hand the hon. the Law Member says that he does not want these books and that they contain seditious matter. I find that not a single speech has been made in support of the action of the Government in proscribing and confiscating these books. The feeling in this House and outside it is unanimous that the action of the Government is wrong.

"My friend, Mr. Schamnad, tried his very best to pull something here and there, but even he said 'No, no, I cannot form any opinion either way now.' I have not heard a single speech so far against the motion and I am only waiting for the speech of my hon. Friend, the Law Member, as to how he will justify this action. Perhaps the only thing he will say is that because the Rangoon Government did it, he had also to do it. That is not the right course for him to take. Either he should justify his position or he should say that he has done a wrong thing and that he would rectify it. Those are the only two things for him to say—either he should say that these books are seditious or he should say that he has committed a mistake.

3-45
p.m.

"Mr. President, the whole House is unanimous on the motion of Mr. Satyamurti that these books should not be confiscated and that the copies which have already been proscribed should be restored. Mr. President, I am pleased to see that by this motion and by this confiscation the prestige of Bharathi's songs has been increased. People who have not yet bought a copy will buy one now to see what it contains, and even I, who do not know Tamil, will ask some one of my friends to buy one for me in order to see what is in that book. Like that, there will be many more people who will buy a copy each. Therefore I say, as a matter of fact, that the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member have done a great service to the country and to the Madras Presidency in confiscating these books and afterwards, saying that these books do not contain seditious matter and that therefore they are open to the public. I wish that my friends in the House would rise to the occasion and support this motion, and I am also waiting to see if the Treasury bench would support this motion."

Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—"I am very glad, Sir, that the learned Member for the University was good enough to withdraw the insinuation that only the elected Members of the Madras Legislative Council would be patriotic. Now he has amply made amends for his lapse. I am quite prepared to accept his apology. (Laughter.) Even nominated Members of the Legislature are quite capable of being patriotic. I am perfectly certain that the hon. the Law Member will get up and say that the proscription will now cease."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Mr. President, Sir, there is an old saying to the effect 'Let me make a people's songs and I do not care who makes the laws.' That is a true and not extravagant tribute to the hold of national

[Mr. Daniel Thomas]

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songs on the hearts and affections and thoughts of a nation. Laws are made and laws are unmade; but the songs of a nation are a precious heritage which are handed down from generation to generation. All of us, at least the Tamilians, are keen on the renaissance of the Tamil literature. We know that Tamil was a great language, that Tamil was world-famous many centuries ago and we are anxious that our Tamil literature in the present age should revive something of its ancient traditions and glories. It was in this age of expectation, in this age of anxious desire, that Subrahmanya Bharathi was born and sung these songs. It was as it were as a response to the prayers and the heart-felt desires of a number of Tamilian scholars, learned and unlearned people, rich and poor, of all classes and creeds. And for the last twenty years the name of Subrahmanya Bharathi has been a household word in Tinnevely. Our children learn and sing those songs and the street-people sing the songs of Subrahmanya Bharathi when they go in procession in the streets. Recently, I visited a friend of mine, a Christian by religion, a man immersed in legal practice, who has no thoughts, no leisure for anything like politics. That man possessed a complete set of Bharathi's songs and he read some select passages from the works to me. That shows what an intimate hold Bharathi's songs have over the people, not alone Tamil scholars, but even over the ordinary man in Tinnevely. It appears to me, Sir, that the Government of Madras have been ill-advised in launching on this action. As has been pointed out by various members, these songs have been on the market for the last twenty years and have been allowed to be sung, learnt and kept in intimate possession by the Tamil-knowing people. And now at a late stage, for the Government of Madras to come and proscribe all the books at a particular place is an action which will not even achieve their own purposes and objects. How are they going to proscribe the songs of Bharathi? Are they going to attach the thousands of copies found in all the homes which possess these copies? After all, even assuming that the Government are able to actually proscribe the publication of these books, can they proscribe the spirit of the man, the genius of the man? I remember a pamphlet by Milton in defence of unlicensed printing. One of the most classic passages there is that where he says that the work of a genius is as it were the precious life-blood of a master which is handed on as a heritage from generation to generation. In fact, as my hon. Friend remarked, the action of the Madras Government has only tended to give a greater vogue and re-awakened life to the songs which are already dear to the hearts of the people. I therefore believe, as my hon. Friend has expressed, that the hon. the Law Member will come forward and acknowledge that the action that has been taken has not been sound and that there will be no such action in the future."

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS:—"Mr. President, Sir, Members such as myself find ourselves in a very difficult situation. Recently the hon. the Education Minister permitted the songs to be sung in schools and no doubt he gave very careful consideration to the matter before he did so. Such being the case no doubt the Chief Minister in justification of his action will be able to induce the Law Member to do something in the matter of throwing oil over the present troubled waters. It will be unfortunate if this resolution is pressed to the vote to-day. I have the greatest sympathy for those lovers of Tamil literature who find these songs proscribed. Since the two hon. Members

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of the same Government are divided on this issue, namely; one declaring that the songs are suitable to be sung in schools and the other taking the responsibility for the seizure of these songs by the Police, it is very difficult for me to record my vote in this matter. The hon. the Law Member would be well advised to see that the difficult situation brought about by the order of the Burma Government is eased and that the matter is talked out."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, as one interested in Tamil literature and coming out of a community which has immensely contributed to the Tamil literature in this country, I think I will be failing in my duty if I were not to speak a few words in support of the motion before the House. Sir, those gentlemen in this House who know the valuable volumes that have been added to the Tamil literature by Tiruvalluvar will certainly say that the depressed classes, especially the Adi-Dravida people, have a great liking for Tamil. Sir, the other day in a very big public meeting in Ootacamund under the presidency of the hon. Mr. Muthiah Mudaliyar, a head pandit of the Presidency College delivered a very eloquent lecture on the greatness of Tamil, and the hon. the Second Minister was kind enough to say to the public that every attempt must be made to bring home to the people the greatness of Tamil literature. And I am sure now that the hon. the Second Minister will hold the same view to-day and give us his support. Sir, coming to Madras on the 4th October, I had the opportunity of attending the Select Committee meeting of the Annamalai University Bill. There, Sir, the hon. Members who sat in committee were unanimous in giving adequate representation to the members of the Tamil Sangam of Madura and the Karanthai Tamil Sangam. These things go to show that the interest evinced by the Members of the Legislative Council towards Tamil literature is very great. Sir, as members of the depressed classes, we have to vote in favour of this particular motion, and the Government should not on that account take it that we are against the Government; for this is a matter in which we should do our duty. In these circumstances, Sir, I heartily support the motion."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, we have listened to a large number of impassioned and poetic speeches. With your permission and with the permission of the House, let me state a few facts in prosaic language; and the facts themselves are very simple. What actually took place was this: The Burma Government—we do not know the reasons which prompted them to take that action—the Burma Government published that notification which has been referred to more than once on the floor of this House this afternoon. According to an order of the Government of India which lays down that such notifications when they are issued by one Local Government should be published by other Local Governments, as a routine matter, this Government, I mean the office of this Government, sent that notification for republication in the Gazette . . ."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Some clerk, I suppose?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not blame the office or the clerk who sent it. It was a duty, as I said, to send that, according to the notification of the Government of India."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Where is that notification? What is the number and what is the date of that notification?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" It is a confidential one, Sir. (Laughter.) (Voices : 'There it is.') We, Members of the Government, did not interrupt the speakers on the other side, even including my Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, who made all sorts of irrelevant remarks when he made his speech."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" That is for you, Sir, Mr. President."

4 p.m.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" At least they should have the ordinary courtesy of allowing the spokesman of the Government to finish what he has to say. Now, I was saying, Sir, on behalf of the Government, that I am not in the least inclined to blame my office or the office of the Government for having in the usual course published this notification in the Government Gazette of this Presidency. Then, what took place was this. When this notification appeared in the Gazette, without any special instruction from my hon. Friend, the Home Member, or any other Member of Government—I refer to that point for this reason, namely, that my Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, was asking, 'Did the Home Member authorize it, did he issue instructions for the seizure?' The Police asked for a warrant from the Magistrate, for the search and seizure of these books. I may say, Sir, that under the terms of section 99-A, the Police, even without a warrant from the Magistrate, have the authority to seize these books and they applied to the Magistrate for the issue of the warrant. The Magistrate issued the warrant and on their own authority and on the authority of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the Police searched for and seized these books. Of course, we represent our subordinate officers also including the Police and the Magistracy. The question is whether the subordinate officers of the Government, the Police and the Magistrate, erred in either seizing these books or in issuing a search warrant. I cannot in the least blame them. In fact, what are they to do? Are they to sit in judgment on the wisdom or otherwise of the Government of Burma? The Police, in the ordinary course of their duties, thought that they were bound to apply to the Magistrate for a warrant, and after getting the warrant they thought that they were bound to search these books and seize them. (Voices : 'Oh! Are they bound?') So, I am not inclined to blame them. My hon. Friends on the other side, and particularly my Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, were attributing motives to the Government, motives particularly to my Friend, the Home Member, and to myself. I am not disturbed. My hon. Friend (turning to the Home Member) is capable of bearing anything on his broad shoulders. (Laughter.) He also possesses an equanimity of mind which will prevent him from being disturbed by anything; and I do not want to speak anything of myself, except this, that I too am not in the least disturbed. (Laughter.)

"So that the facts are simple; we, the Members of the Government, either individually or collectively, have done nothing which requires condemnation by this Council. Now, how does the position stand? My friends themselves, or their adherents, or their sympathisers have taken the matter to the court. So, by your ruling we are prevented from dealing with the question of sedition. The High Court will decide that these are either seditious or not. If the High Court decides that these are seditious, then the action of the Burma Government will be justified and no further action will be necessary. On the other hand, if the High Court decides that these are not seditious,—in fact the

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High Court will go only into the question whether these are seditious or not—then the notification of the Government of Burma which was republished in our Government Gazette stands cancelled, so that there is nothing to be done at this stage. In fact, we are prohibited from doing anything at this stage. When the matter is before the High Court, the Government, or for the matter of that any other person, is prevented from doing anything. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, stated that my Friend Dr. Subbarayan, in answer to a question, had stated that he would introduce these books as text-books in some of the schools and some of my other friends in the Council have stated that these books are already being used as text-books in some of the taluk board schools. What does it show? That fact, namely, that my hon. Friend has promised that he would introduce these books as text-books in some of the schools, shows that this Government has no ill-feeling whatever in this matter. If they wanted to take action on Bharathi's songs, they ought to have done so during the last twenty years. On the other hand, a Member of Government is prepared, according to my hon. Friend, to introduce these books as text-books; that shows that the Government certainly have no ill-feeling whatever. Again my Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, said that the action of the Madras Government has deprived the widow and the poor daughter of Bharathi of their means of livelihood, because it was by the sale of these books that they were maintaining themselves. I am sorry for the widow, and I am equally sorry for the daughter. In fact, I am sorry for all poor widows and daughters. (Laughter.) Does my friend insinuate that the Government did that act with the express purpose of depriving the poor widow and daughter of Bharathi of their means of livelihood? Government have absolutely no motive to deprive the widow or the daughter of any person of the means of their livelihood. As I said, these are the prosaic facts connected with this and I have nothing more to add."

• Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI:—"What about future action?"

Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM:—"Mr. President, Sir, I was under the impression that the hon. Member would not treat the matter so lightly or so light-heartedly as he has treated the question. Sir, our complaint against the Government is this. Bharathi's songs are the precious gems of Tamil literature, the assets of the Tamils, just like Tirukkural or Sri Krishna's Bhagavat Gita. Bharathi's songs are being learnt by heart. More than 60 per cent of the school children know these songs by heart. There is not a man either in the school or on a public platform or on the reception of a Minister where these songs are not sung. Bharathi—I classify him as a real divine poet. His books have really been a revelation; they are a message to the people of South India, especially the people of the Madras Presidency. The testimony that has been borne by my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, who is the greatest authority on Tamil literature, and who represents the Tamil Sangam, the highest culture of our Tamil land, and the testimony given by Mr. Chidambaramanatha Mudaliyar, a cultured student of Kamban, and the testimony given by Mr. Siva Raj, one of the seven Members of the committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission and a descendent of Tiruvalluvar, and the testimony given by Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai of the depressed classes—all these testimonies go to show that the hon. the Law Member did not do his duty in withdrawing this order.

[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

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“Sir, as regards Bharathi's songs, you may really proscribe the books, you may take them away. They are being written in manuscripts and all the students are learning them by heart. I know in Pudumandapam, the price of these books which was something like 6 annas, cannot be got now for Re. 1. The books are in great demand and everybody, who never thought of Bharathi, now goes in for it, saying ‘Have you got Bharathi, first part or second part?’ What has your order done? It has opened the real sense of the people. They have become alive to the value of the songs of Bharathi. It is now more and more in the mind of every man. Sir, I am not a born Tamilian, but as an ardent student of Tamil literature, I have heard these songs sung in the streets, that touched not only my heart, but there are people who are actually carried away by the patriotic feelings. Sir, it is this song that I heard sung in the streets which touched the chord of my heart.

1. செந்தமிழ்நாடெனும் போதிலே—இன்பத்
தேன்வந்து பாயுது காதிலே—எங்கள்
தந்தையர் நாடென்ற பேச்சினிலே—ஒரு
சக்திபிறக்குது மூச்சினிலே—எங்கள்
(செந்தமிழ்)

2. வேதம் நிறைந்த தமிழ்நாடு—உயர்
வீரம் செறிந்த தமிழ்நாடு—நல்ல
காதல்புரியும் அரம்பையர் போலினங்
கன்னியர் சூழ்ந்த தமிழ்நாடு.
(செந்தமிழ்)

3. காவிரி தென்பெண்ணை பாலாறு—தமிழ்
கண்டதோர் வையை பொருளைநதி—யென
மேவிய யாறுபல வோடத்—திரு
மேன்செழித்த தமிழ்நாடு.
(செந்தமிழ்)

“Is there anything higher in your Keates, Wordsworth, Tennyson, or in your Browning?”

4. முத்தமிழ் மாமுனிரீன் வரையே—நின்று
மொய்ம்புறக் காக்குந் தமிழ்நாடு—செல்வம்
எத்தனை யுண்டு புவிமீதே—அவை
யாவும் படைத்த தமிழ்நாடு.
(செந்தமிழ்)

5. நீலத் திரைக்கட லோரத்திலே—நின்று
நித்தந்தவஞ் செய்குமரி யெல்லே—வட
மாலவன் குன்றும் இவற்றிடையே—புகழ்
மண்டிக் கிடக்குந் தமிழ்நாடு.
(செந்தமிழ்)

6. கல்வி சிறந்த தமிழ்நாடு—புகழ்க்
கம்பன் பிறந்த தமிழ்நாடு—நல்ல
பல்விதமாயின சாத்திரத்தின் மணம்
பாரெங்கும் வீசந் தமிழ்நாடு.
(செந்தமிழ்)

7. வள்ளுவன் தன்னை உலகினுக்கே—தந்து
வான்புகழ் கொண்ட தமிழ்நாடு—நெஞ்சை
அள்ளும் சிலப்பதிகாரமென்றோர் மணி
யாரம் படைத்த தமிழ்நாடு.
(செந்தமிழ்)

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[Mr. L. K. Tulasiram]

8. சிங்களம் புட்பகம் சாவக—மாதிய
தீவு பலவினுஞ் சென்றேறி—அங்கு
தங்கள் புலிக்கொடி மீள்கொடியும் நின்று
சால்புறக் கண்டவர் தாய்நாடு. (செந்தமிழ்)
9. விண்ணை யிடிக்கும் தலையிமயம்—எனும்
வெற்பை யடிக்கும் திறனுடையார்—சமர்
பண்ணிக் கலிங்கத் திருள்கொடுத்தார் தமிழ்ப்
பார்த்திவர் கன்ற தமிழ்நாடு. (செந்தமிழ்)
10. சின மிசிரம் யவனரகம்—இன்னும்
தேசம் பலவும் புகழ்விசிக்—கலை
ஞானம் படைத்தொழில் வாணிபமும் மிக
நன்று வளர்த்த தமிழ்நாடு. (செந்தமிழ்)

விடுதலை!

விடுதலை!

விடுதலை!

1. பறையருக்குமிங்கு தீயர் புலையருக்கும் விடுதலை
பரவரோடு குறவருக்கு மறவருக்கும் விடுதலை
திறமைகொண்டு தீமையற்ற தொழில்புரிந்து யாவரும்!
தேர்ந்தகல்வி, ஞானமெய்தி வாழ்வமிந்த நாட்டிலே. (விடுதலை)
2. எழையென்றும் அடியென்றும் எவனுமில்லை ஜாதியில்
இழிவுகொண்டு மனிதரென்ப திந்தியாவில் இல்லையே
வாழிகல்வி செல்வமெய்தி மனமகிழ்ந்து கூடியே
மனிதர்யாரு மொருநிகர் ஸமானமாக வாழ்வமே. (விடுதலை)
3. மாதர்தம்மை யழிவுசெய்யு மடமையைக்கொளுத்தவோம்,
வையவாழ்வு தன்னிலெந்த வகையிலும் நமக்குளே,
தாதரென்ற நிலைமைமாறி யாண்களோடு பெண்களும்
சரிநிகர், ஸமானமாக வாழ்வமிந்த நாட்டிலே. (விடுதலை)

“Sir, you proscribe this book. I have great respect for Malayalam, as it consists of ancient Tamil. Your Padi-guaru is nothing but ancient Tamil. It means the sun-setting direction. Take every word of Malayalam; it is ancient Tamil. So I think the hon. Law Member who hails from Kerala will at least give his thoughts before proscribing these gems of Tamil literature. It touches my heart, because you will only put your hand not on the Tamils but on the Tamil literature, on the Tamil classics, the Tamil poetry and above all the divine songs of Bharathi. Bharathi is not an ordinary individual. You cannot proscribe Bharathi's songs. You may as well proscribe our dress, our manners, customs, but you cannot take away our culture. You see that the whole House is unanimous on this matter. Members on that side of the House, the members of the depressed classes, members of the Justice party, members of the Congress party, have all been unanimous in condemning this high-handed action of Government. I only say

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that the action of the Burma Government reminds me of the story of (Gangadhara Mandayo) கங்காதரா மாண்டராயோ. The Burma Government said 'கங்காதரா மாண்டராயோ'; the hon. Law Member said கங்காதரா மாண்டராயோ. What is the effect of கங்காதரா மாண்டராயோ? Gangadhara was the name of a donkey of a washerman who was in a palace. Everybody thought that Gangadhara was a very great man. The Burma Government who do not know anything of Tamil and cannot understand the meaning of Tamil songs proscribed Bharathi's songs. Why not the learned Government and the hon. Member ask them, "why should you think that it is seditious; it has not been seditious for the last 35 years"? It is not sedition; it is pure milk and honey and this you call poison. It is something like 'Gangadhara Mandayo.' The question of 'Gangadhara' should not be applied here. You will be doing a great service to the country specially to the Tamil Nadu. I would therefore appeal to the Government to withdraw this poisonous order and save the reputation of Tamilnad and Tamil culture."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, when I listened to the speech of the hon. the Law Member, I thought really that he made no point in defence of the action taken by the Government. He plainly confessed that no responsibility could be fathered upon him. He said that it was done by somebody in the office."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I take full responsibility for the action of the office, Sir." (Cries of 'Oh, Oh.')

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"Yes. He takes the responsibility by saying that it was done by somebody in the office in the ordinary discharge of routine duties. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to me as though he certainly accepted the version given against the action of the Government, at any rate he did not deny it. The burden of the various speeches shows that Bharathi was a great national poet. He came up with a new message of hope, a new inspiration. He is the author of the Tamil Renaissance. Now this action of the Government is a great insult to the Tamil literature. (Hear, hear.) It acts as a fatal blow to the growth of Tamil literature. (Hear, hear.) And therefore people who are interested in Tamil land and Tamil literature said that this order of the Government ought to be withdrawn. Of course, if the Government have come forward with the plea that these are false, untrue, and wrong, we could very well have understood them. If really the seizure was effected without instructions from either the Law Member or the Home Member, now when we have brought the matter to their notice, it is up to them to see that the order is withdrawn. Of course the suggestion is made that the matter is pending in the High Court. But I say that the decision of the High Court is invited only when there is a dispute. Only then it is a matter which ought to go to the High Court. If the order is withdrawn, there is no need to go to the High Court at all. (Hear, hear.) I am not aware of any obligation under law which prohibits this Government from passing any order when they feel that a particular order is wrong and unjust. If the Madras Government feel that any subordinate of theirs even without instructions from the superiors has carried out an order, it may be, no doubt, in discharge of his duties, and if the Government feel that that action is wrong, where is the objection to withdraw it? (Hear, hear.) Where is the obligation to submit it to the

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decision of the High Court? All discussion has proceeded on the supposition that the Government have no views regarding the seditious nature or otherwise of these songs. If they are really inclined to agree with us that Bharathi is really a national poet who brought us a new message and inspiration, let them say that those songs ought not to be prohibited. These songs were rightly introduced by the other half of the Government into schools. So, I say there is no need to test the seditious nature of these songs in the High Court. I have no need to take up the time of the House any more. This is a matter on which we, Tamilians, feel keenly and we request the hon. the Law Member to see that our request is satisfied by withdrawing the order."

Mr. K. V. KRISHNASWAMI NAYAKAR then spoke in Tamil:—

* "அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே! நான்கு வேதங்களுக்குச் சமானமாய் எங்களால் போற்றப்படும் எங்கள் சுப்பிரமணிய பாரதியாரின் அருமையான பாடல்களை பறிமுதல் செய்த அரசாங்கத்தாரின் அக்கிரமச் செய்கையை எந்த தமிழன், எந்த இந்தியன் கண்டிக்காமலிருக்கமுடியும்! தேசபக்தி ததும்பும் அப்பாடல்களைக் கேட்டிராத தமிழருண்டோ! சென்ற பதினைந்து ஆண்டுகளாய் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள கிராமங்களிலெல்லாம் பாரதியாரின் தேசிய பாட்டுகள் பாடப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. தாலுகா போர்டு, முனிசிபல் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் மாணவர்களுக்கு இப்பாடல்கள் கற்பிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இவ்வளவு காலம், இப்பாடல்களில் கெடுதல் ஒன்றும் காணாமல் இருந்த நம் அரசாங்கத்தார், திடீரென்று பர்மா கவர்ன்மென்டார் இந்த பாடல்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபிக்கிறார்களென்ற காரணத்தால் மாத்திரம், பாடல்களை பறிமுதல் செய்ய உத்திரவிட்டது மிகவும் விந்தையாயிருக்கிறது. நமது சென்னை கவர்ன்மென்டாருக்கு சுய புத்தியும் சுய மரியாதையுமில்லையாவென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். சட்டப்படி பர்மா கவர்ன்மென்டாருடைய உத்திரவு சென்னை கவர்ன்மென்டாரைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தவில்லை. அப்படியிருக்க, சென்னையிலுள்ள மாஜிஸ்திரேட்டும், போலீஸும் பாரதியாரின் பாடல்களைப் பறிமுதல் செய்வதும், நம் தமிழ் மந்திரிகளும், நமது இந்திய சட்டமெம்பரும், போலீஸ் மெம்பரும், அதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பதும், இந்த சபையில், சட்ட மெம்பர் தானும் போலீஸ் மெம்பரும் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லையென்று முதலில் சொல்லுவதும், பிறகு, தன் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் செய்த செய்கைகளுக்கு தான் ஜவாப்தாரிதானென்று சொல்லுவதும், இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் ஊழல்களைக் காட்டுகிறது. கனம் போலீஸ் மெம்பரும் கனம் சட்ட மெம்பரும் சென்னை போலீஸ் கமிஷனருடைய அடிமைகளாவென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இந்த முக்கியமான விஷயத்தில், கனம் சட்ட மெம்பர், இந்தியன் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளும் இவர், பேசியமாதிரி இவ்விடத்திலுள்ள இந்திய அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கே அவமானத்தைத் தரக்கூடியதாயிருக்கிறது.

"அக்கிராசனாதிபதி அவர்களே! கவர்ன்மென்டாரின் செய்கை தமிழர்களையும் அவர்களின் பாஷையையும் பற்றியது. பிராமணரல்லாதவர் சட்ட மெம்பராய் நியமிக்கப்பட்டால் எண்ணிறந்த நன்மைகள் தமிழர்களுக்கு விளையுமென்று சிலரால் சொல்லப்பட்டது. அவ்வித நன்மைகளில் இது ஒன்றாவென்று நான் கனம் சட்ட மெம்பரைக் கேட்கிறேன். நம் சுதந்திரத்தைப்பற்றியும், ஒற்றுமையைப்பற்றியும், தேசபக

[Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar] [9th October 1928]

தியைப்பற்றியும் பர்வதில் சட்ட மெம்பருக்கு ஆட்சேபனை யிருந்தால், அவர் வெளிப்படையாய்ச் சொல்லட்டும். பாரதியாரின் சிறந்த பாட்டுகளில் ஒன்றை நான் தங்கள் அனுமதியுடன் பாடுகிறேன். இதில் அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு எவ்வித ஆட்சேபனை யிருக்கக்கூடும் என்று இந்த சபையோரே சொல்லட்டும்.

“வீரசுதந்திரம் வேண்டி நின்றார் பின்னர்
வேறொன்று கொள்வாரோ?—என்றும்
ஆரமு துண்ணுதற் காசை கொண்டார் கள்ளில்
அறிவைச் செலுத்து வாரோ?

(வீர).

புகழுநல் லறமுமே யன்றியெல்லாம் வெறும்
பொய்யென்று கண்டாரேல்—அவர்
இகழுறு மீனத்தொண் டியற்றியும் வாழ்வதற்
கிச்சையுற் றிருப்பாரோ?

(வீர).

பிறந்தவர் யாவரு மிறப்ப துறுதியெனும்
பெற்றியை யறிந்தாரேல்—மானம்
துறந்தற மறந்தும்பின் னுயிர்கொண்டு வாழ்வது
சுகமென்று மதிப்பாரோ?

(வீர).

மானுட ஜன்மம் பெறுவதற் கரிதெனும்
வாய்மையை யுணர்ந்தாரேல்—அவர்
ஊனுடல் தீயினு முண்மை நிலைவற
உடன்படு மாறுளதோ?

(வீர).

விண்ணி விரவிதனை விற்றுவிட் டெவரும் போய்
மின்மினி கொள்வாரோ?—
கண்ணிலு மினிய சுதந்திரம் போனபின்
கைகட்டிப் பிழைப்பாரோ?

(வீர).

மண்ணிலின் பங்களை விரும்பிச் சுதந்திரத்தில்
மாண்பினை யிழைப்பாரோ?
கண்ணிரண்டும் விற்றுச் சித்திரம் வாங்கினாற்
கைகொட்டிச் சிரியாரோ?

(வீர).

வந்தேமாதர மென்று வணங்கிய பின்
மாயத்தை வணங்கு வாரோ?
வந்தே மாதர மொன்றே தாரக
மென்பதை மறப்பாரோ?

(வீர).

“அக்கிராசனாதிபதியவர்களே! இவ்வித சுதந்தரப் பாட்டைப் பாடுவதில் நம் அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஆட்சேபனை யுண்டானால், அவர்களின் மனப்பான்மை வெட்டவெளிச்சமாய் நமக்குத் தெரிந்துவிட்டது. ஆனால் இந்த சபையிலிருந்து நான் அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஒன்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் நம் கவிசிரேஷ்டரான சுப்பிரமணிய பாரதியாரின் பாடல்களைப் பறிமுதல் செய்யலாம்; அந்தப் பாட்டுகளைப் பாடுகிறவர்களை யெல்லாம் கைதி செய்யலாம். ஆனால் தமிழர்களின் தேசிய உணர்ச்சியையும், அவர்களுடைய சுதந்திர தாகத்தையும் எந்த அரசாங்கத்தாரும் அடக்கமுடியாது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் இச்சபை

9th October 1928] [Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar]

யிலுள்ள சர்வ கட்சியினரும் ஒருமைப்பட்டு பேசுவதே அதற்கு அறிகுறியாகும். அரசாங்கத்தார் என்ன செய்தபோதிலும், தமிழரும், மற்ற இந்தியரும் சுதந்திரப்போரில் மனந்தளராமல் முன்னணியில் நின்று பாரதியாரைப் பின்பற்றி யுத்தம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த வார்த்தைகளுடன், எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீமான் சத்யமூர்த்தி பிரேரேபித்த தீர்மானத்தை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். வந்தேமாதரம்!"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion was put and carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the business of the House be now adjourned."

The motion was declared lost."

A poll was demanded which was taken with the following result :

Ayes.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi. | 40. Mr. P. Baktavatsulu Nayudu. |
| 2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. | 41. Srinan Biswanath Das Mahasayo. |
| 3. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. | 42. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao. |
| 4. " A. B. Shetty. | 43. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. " J. Kuppuswami. | 44. " K. Koti Reddi. |
| 6. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nam-budripad. | 45. " V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu. |
| 7. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. | 46. " L. K. Tulasiram. |
| 8. " N. Siva Raj. | 47. " C. Marudavanan Pillai. |
| 9. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai. | 48. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar. |
| 10. " W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar. | 49. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu. |
| 11. " Daniel Thomas. | 50. " B. Venkataratnam. |
| 12. " S. V. Vanavudaya Goundar. | 51. " K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar. |
| 13. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur. | 52. " A. Ranganadha Mudaliyar. |
| 14. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya. | 53. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 15. The Zamindar of Singampatti. | 54. Mr. Ramanath Goenka. |
| 16. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja. | 55. " R. Nagan Gowda. |
| 17. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi. | 56. The Zamindar of Gollapalli. |
| 18. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur. | 57. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar. |
| 19. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. | 58. " T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 20. " S. Satyamurti. | 59. " P. Siva Rao. |
| 21. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 60. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 22. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 61. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. |
| 23. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 62. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 24. " P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 63. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar. |
| 25. " J. A. Saldanha. | 64. The Raja of Panagal. |
| 26. " Abdul Hamid Khan. | 65. Sir A. P. Patro. |
| 27. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar. | 66. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 28. " G. Harisarvottama Rao. | 67. " T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar. |
| 29. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar. | 68. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur. |
| 30. " K. V. R. Swami. | 69. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur. |
| 31. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur. | 70. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar. |
| 32. Mr. D. Narayana Raju. | 71. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 33. Dr. B. S. Mallayya. | 72. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar. |
| 34. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 73. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram. |
| 35. Mr. K. R. Karant. | 74. Mr. A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 36. " C. Obi Reddi. | 75. " K. P. Raman Menon. |
| 37. " A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu. | 76. " K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar. |
| 38. " C. Ramasomayajulu. | |
| 39. " Basheer Ahmad Sayeed. | |

[9th October 1928]

Noes.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks. | 6. Mr. H. A. Watson. |
| 2. „ Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 7. „ C. A. Souter. |
| 3. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 8. „ S. H. Slater. |
| 4. „ Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 9. „ A. McG. C. Tampoe. |
| 5. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar. | 10. „ C. W. E. Cotton. |
| | 11. „ R. Foulkes. |
| | 12. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |

Neutral.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar. | 9. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman. |
| 2. „ Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 10. Subedar Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur. |
| 3. The Maharaja of Jeypore. | 11. Mr. K. Krishnan. |
| 4. Mr. V. Ch. John. | 12. „ M. V. Gangadhara Siva. |
| 5. „ M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. | 13. „ S. Subramanya Moopanar. |
| 6. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. | 14. „ S. Arpudawami Udayar. |
| 7. Mr. J. Bheemayya. | 15. „ G. R. Premayya. |
| 8. „ J. A. Davis. | |

Ayes 76. Noes 12. Neutral 15.

The motion was carried.

The result of the division was received with loud and prolonged cries of 'Vande Mataram' from the Opposition benches.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

B. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

9th October 1928]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 423 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th October 1928, page 140 supra.]

Statement showing specially malarial tracts in the Presidency.

(1) Vizagapatam district.

Name of range.	Number of villages infected.
Narasipatam	In the whole taluk.
Yellamanchili	About 85 villages.
Chodavaram	About 15 villages.
Anakapalle	About 12 villages.
Vizagapatam	About 7 villages.
Jame (Samalkot taluk)	Vizzinigiri.
Vizianagram	
Chipurupalli	Whole range.
Rajam	Do.
Parvatipur	About 50 villages.
Bobbili	Almost all the range.
Salur	About 16 villages.
Gajapatinagaram	Do.

(2) Tinnevely district.

There are no pronounced malarial areas in Tinnevely district. However, the following unions are slightly infected:—

(1) Kayalpatnam. | (2) Kulasekarapatnam.

Free distribution of quinine is recommended.

(3) Madura district.

Name of taluk.	Village.
1. Kodaikanal	{ Tandikudi.
	{ Pulathur.
2. Periyakulam	Cumbum valley.
3. Melur	Sendurai firka.

(4) Chingleput district.

Pulicat regions are mostly affected with malaria and they constitute —(1 to 6).

1. Coromandel.	6. Karungali.
2. Kalanji.	7. Ennore.
3. Kattupalli.	8. Kathivakkam.
4. Puludivakkam.	9. Tiruvottiyur.
5. Pulicat.	10. Sathankuppam.

(5) Kistna district.

1. Kovvur taluk.	4. Nuzvid division.
2. Kamavarapukota taluk.	5. Tiruvur division.
3. Chintalapudi division.	6. Nandigama taluk, including Jaggayyapeta division.

[9th October 1928]

(6) Malabar district.

Name of taluk.	Health Inspector's range.	Name of malarious place.
Chirakkal	Chirakkal	Kuvveri, Tadukatavu, Natuvili, Chuzhali, Peringodom, Vayakkara Pattiyar, Kalliyadu, Eruvessi, Kannilinni, Srikantapuram, Nitiyanga.
Kottayam	Tellicherry	Chittariparamba, Kannanam, Kolayadi, Vakkalam, Tholambra, Sivapuram, Thillankeri, Mozhakunnu, Aralam, Payamanad, Manathana.
Kurumbranad	Badagara	Kuttiyadi, Kivilampara, Kayakudi, Mukeri, Velam, Cherapuram, Arur, Naripe, Valayam, Velleyode, Vaniyal, Chekkiad, Parakudavu.
Kurumbranad	Quilandy	Paleri, Chengot, Perambra, Kayannu, Unnikulam, Iyyad, Pannangad, Balusseri, Kallod, Mathuvannercha.
Wynaad	Wynaad	The whole of Wynaad.
Calicut	Calicut	Puthupadi, Kedavur, Koodathai, Puthur, Kodyathur, Thiruvambadi, Pannikode, Elathil, Kumaranallur.
Ernad	Tirurangadi	Chengottur, Indianur.
Do.	Manjeri	Pandaluri, Urgantteri, Kizhuparamba, Tripanchi, Mambad, Nilambur, Amarambalam, Edavanna, Kalikavu, Karuvarakundu, Chattangottupuram, Vellayur, Perakamanna, Urakam, Melmuri, Checode, Puthur.
Walluvanad	Perintalmanur	Karuvambalam, Murakenad, Kolathur, Pangu, Pnshakatri, Eravimangalam, Pathaikara Thashekode, Edathanathukara, Thiruvashunkunnu, Ariyur, Kumaramputhur, Tenkara, Attapadi, Pottaseri, Thachampara, Kalladikode, Karimba.
Do.	Ottapalam	Kalladikode, Karimba.
Palghat	Palghat	Eastern portion of Pudukseri near Valayur. Slopes in Akathethara and Kadukankunnu.
Do.	Alathur	Muthalamada, Kizhakkethara, Payyalur, Panangattiri, Vandazhi, Kishakkancheri, Vadakkancheri, Kannambra, Tholanur.
Ponnani	Tirur	Mamuri, Marakkara, Vadakumpuram, Edayur.

(7) Ramnad district.

1. Mandapam, Pamban, Rameswaram, Ramnad, Devipatam, Keelakarai, Uppur.

(8) Nilgiri district.

Name of hamlet.	Name of village.
Kokkapuram	Sholur.
Kukkathora, Narikombai, Siklu	Kukkal.
Annahutti, Ebbanad	Ebbanad.
Sigur	Hullatti.
Kurumerpadi, Kavilkombai, Mutri	Barliar.
Kunnampana, Tattapaliyam, Sundapatti, Kakka-gundoo, Benchu Kalloor, Nadukalloor, Vallari-kombai, Habbakambay, Vomakindi.	Jikkannaraj.
Lakkeynalley, Burnside, Cooffenair, Karadigundoo, Halakorai, Kolikarai.	Konnakorai.
Areaka, Madanad, Rapari Valley, Droog, Mannar.	Hullikkal.

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Names of villages in Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks that are wholly unhealthy.

Hallimayar, Kallampaleyam, Nathipuram, Coonoor taluk.
Kadinamalai, Arakkadoo, Kokkodoor.
Kinnakorai, Masinagudi Ootacamund taluk.

The whole of Gudalur taluk.

(9) Salem district.

Name of taluk.	Number of specially malarious villages.
Hosur	About 130 villages, i.e., all villages south of Denkanikottai and villages all round Thalli.
Attur	Chinnakalrayan Hills, Periakalrayan Hills, Pachamalai Hills, Noyyamalai Hills and Manmalai—Total population of 13,189.
Namakkal	Belukurichi, Valavanthikombai, Pallambarai, Bommasamundram, Pudukombai and Nadukombai—Total population of 6,200.
Omalar	Kalnayakampatti, Pottanari-Nallagoundampatti, Kanavari Pudur, Veppilai—Total population of about 5,000.
Uttangarai	One hundred and thirty-five main villages with a total population of 152,740.
Dharmapuri	Papinaickenpatti, Kadagathur, Kolagathur, Naduhalli, Naickanahalli, Semmanahalli, Sebada-kuppam, Kuppur, Settikarai, Vathuvanahalli, Pikkili, Vepilamadampatti, Tippireddipati, Kondagapatti, Mitta Reddihalli, Thoppur—Total population of about 16,400.
Krishnagiri	Mathur and hamlets. Marapanaickenpatti and hamlets. Mookampatti and hamlets. Gendigampatti and hamlets. Sinarhalli and hamlets—Total population of about 4,100.
Salem	Almost all the villages in the Shevaroy Hills and about 30 villages in the plains—Total population of about 30,000.
Rasipuram	Ayilpatti, Mullakurichi, Karkudalpatti, Mathuruttu, Naraikinar, Parapan Solai, Unnanthangal, Mangalapuram, Eswaramurthipalaiyam, Thiminaickenpatti, Kundini Nadu, Alathur Nadu, Tirupuli Nadu, Edapuli Nadu, Bail Nadu, Sithur Nadu, Perkarai Nadu, Ariyagoundampatti, Namagiripatti, Kalkurichi, Pallipatti, Pudupatti, Gedamalai (hamlet of Kullankulam)—Total population of about 33,000.
Tiruchengodu	Parts of Poolampatti, Chittur, Adayur and the whole of Pakkanad villages—Total population of about 5,300.

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Name of taluk.	Number of specially malarious villages.
(10) Bellary district.	
Adoni taluk ...	Rampuram, Kachapuram, Madavaram, Nadirkairvadi, Manchala, Satanur, Naranapuram.
Bellary taluk ...	Rupengudi, Tolamamadi, Asundi, Chaganur, Sidinginamola, Moka, Hiray Hadagalli, Kyadigahal, Nalludi, Janikunta.
Hadagalli taluk ...	Bachigondanahalli, Halagapuram, Hampasagaram, Hirehadahalli, Hiresobati, Holal, Hyrada, Kadlabalu, Kattibennur, Kumbinakeri, Magel, Mahajanadhalli, Mallanker, Sonna, Tambrahalli, Varadapuram.
Harpanahalli range ...	Hiremagalgeri, Punabagatta, Kallugudi, Kyarakatti, Kanchikeri, Anijikeri, Yadihalli, Siraganahalli, Aligilavada, Togirakatta, Tamalapuram, Hirekolachi, Hagarannuru, Singrihalli, Mannarmusalavada.
Hospet range ...	Kampli, Muddapur No. 2, Muddapur No. 10, Kamalapur, Narayanadeverkeri, Kanivi Basapuram, Aviveri, Danayakanker, Bukkasagar, Deroji, Suggenaballi.
Kudligi range ...	Kudligi, Gujapuram, Kandakal, Thimalapur, Chorannur, Gudekota, Kalingeri, Anakanahal, Devaramallapur, Gijinahalli, Hirekeriyaginahalli, Amaradevaragudda, Kasapur, Udihalu, Yekkegundi, Gandakommanhalli, Minkeri, Hurlihal, Hudai, Bandri, Mallapur, Hulikuntla, Halasagar, Appianahalli, Tonashigeri, Gollalinganahalli, Gundihaholi.
Rayadrug range ...	Nagalapuram, Hulikallu, Rangasamudram, Gollapalli, Tallakera, Bhupasamudram, Kallugodu, Rachmeri, Veparalla, Udeyagolam, Benikal, Bidurukuntam, Uddihal, Untakal, Elangi.
Siruguppa range ...	Siruguppa, Ibrahimapuram, Bagavadi, Desannur, Tekkalakota, Motta Sugur, Kuriganur, Talur, Nadivi, Raravi, Karivanam, Santha Kullur, Rowdur.
Alur taluk ...	Kenchigerebelagal, Honnuru, Nagarakanivi, Marlamadiki, Muddatanur, Kogiltotta, Balluru, Siddapuram, Gulyam, Jangamarahosahalli.

(11) Guntur district.

Palnad taluk—Macherla firka having about 15 villages; Veludurti firka having about 20 villages.

Ongole taluk—Chimakurti and surrounding villages of about 15 in number.

Sattenapalle taluk—Bellamkonda firka having about 30 villages; Achempet firka having about 20 villages.

Vinukonda taluk—Remedicherla firka having about 25 villages.

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(12) South Arcot district.

Vriddhachalam town. Some villages in the western half of Vriddhachalam taluk (ranges—Tittagudi and Vriddhachalam). The villages in the western portion of Kallakurichi taluk. Kallakurichi range near the hills, villages in the south-western corners of Ulundurpet range, i.e., southern extreme of Kallakurichi taluk and south-western extreme of Tirukkoyilur taluk.

Some villages in Gingee range, Gingee taluk.

(13) Ganjam district.

Berhampur range	...	Hirandimolo—50 villages.
Ichhapuram	...	Godo Muttan—50 villages.
	...	Jorodo estate—50 villages.
Aska	...	Pudumari and surrounding villages—25 villages.
Surada	...	Bodogodo and Bodokhimeri zamindari villages—100 villages.
	...	Latipade and villages around—50 villages.
Russellkonda	...	Villages bordering the Agency. Mojjagada Mutta, Kukuluba Mutta, Tharasingi Mutta, Korehili Mutta—200 villages.
Purushottapur	...	Pandripada Malaiah—30 villages.
Hiramandalam	...	Dhoratanam villages and those beyond Kotturu—150 villages.
Parlakimeri	...	Gendri, Hariba and Godo Muttas—50 villages.

(14) North Arcot district.

Most of the Javadi hill villages and also the villages situated at the foot of the above hill may generally be considered as specially malarious.

Chengam division, Alangayam firka, Kuppam division, Mahrattipalaiyam firka ; a portion of Polur taluk, Tanipadi and Vettavalam firka.

(15) Cuddapah district.

Taluk.	Firka.	Population.
Jammalamadugu	Thalamanchipatnam	13,279
Badvel	Kalasapad	15,023
	Parumamilla	28,330
Sidhout	Obalum	18,422
Rajampet	Chitvel	29,953
	Kodur	145,579
Pulivendla	Pulivadala	18,632

(16) Godavari district.

Polavaram, Chodavaram, Yellavaram divisions and Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks may be considered as malarious.

(17) Coimbatore district.

The whole of Talavadi firka ; Burgur hills, Kanur firka ; Kottur, Arthanaripalaiyam, Vettaikaranpudur, Anamalais ; parts of Thomdamuthur firka in Coimbatore are malarious.

The District Health Officer promises a further list.

[9th October 1928]

(18) Chittoor district.

Palmaner taluk	...	Pandhayalamadugu, Gonumakulapalli, Chintamakulapalli, Maddanapalli, Bandapalli, Peddur, Theertbam, Nellipatla.
Chendragiri	...	Mamandur, Karakambadi, Krishnapuram, Torumalai Hills.
Punganur division	...	Nadimpalli, Irikapenta, Somala, Avulapalli, Sadam and surrounding villages.
Madanapalle taluk	...	Nimmanapalli, Agraharam, Malepad, Devalcheruvu, Badikayalapalli, Kandukur, Tsadam, Rangasamudram and Pulikallu
Vayalpad taluk	...	Usthakayalapenta, Devarakonda, Mellacheruvu, Motmallela, Bodavandlapalli, Peddamallela, Talapala, Udavamanikkam, Guttapoliem, Gillelamma, Maddulacheruvu, Avuvaripalli, Pasalavandlapalli, Yenugondapoliam, Nuthanakalva and Settivaripalli.

(19) South Kanara district.

Uppinangadi taluk	...	All the villages in the revenue firkas of Kokkada, Uppinangadi, Sullia and Beltangadi. The villages of Veerakamba, Vitalapadnur, Kanyana Karopady in Vittal firka. The villages of Mani, Madnur, Keyyuru, Koltiga and Aryappu and Ulavimogaru in Puttur firka—Total number 139.
Karkal	...	All the villages in the revenue firkas of Ajeekar and Venur—Total number 52.
Coondapoor	...	All the villages of Vandse firka. The villages of Yelagita, Herur, Kaltodu, Kollur, Golihole, Jadkal, Mudnuru, Hallihole, Badakere, Hebbige, Koteshirur and Nagodi in Baindur firka.
Kasaragod	...	The villages of Muliya, Karadka, Adur I, Adur II and Delampady in Kasaragod firka. The villages of Maloth and Panathady in Hosdrug firka. The villages of Kinnaur, Eleri East and Eleri West in Charnathur firka.

(20) Tanjore district.

There are no malarial areas in this district where free distribution of quinine is necessary.

(21) Anantapur district.

The whole of Kadiri taluk and the portions of Penukonda and Hindupur taluks. A block consisting of the adjacent portions of Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri taluks and another block consisting of adjacent portions of Gooty and Anantapur taluks in the west are malarial and require free distribution of quinine.

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(22) Trichinopoly district.

Kulittalai taluk	...	Kadavur.
Musiri taluk	...	Thalugai, Sobanapuram, Thembaranadu, Osarapalli, Nattuvalampatti and Uthurajakombai, hamlet of Pachaperumalpatti.
		Ottampatti and Puthur, hamlets of Chickathabur.
		Kambainadu, Vannadu, T. Varasaraipuram, Venkadathanur, Vallur, Alagapuri, Pillai-palaiyam.
Perambalur taluk	...	Adaikampatti, hamlet of Elanthalapatti.
		Kalarampatti.
		Ammapalaiyam.

(23) Nellore district.

Gudur taluk	...	Pudirayadoruvu, Reddipalem Bit I, Reddipalem Bit II, Chandrasikuppam, Kakaramula, Pambali, Dugerazpatnam, Chimalapadu, Konduru, Karlapudi, Siddhabavaram, Kanupura East and Temmenapatnam, Valamedu, Puchilapalli, Pamanji and Kottapatnam villages.
Venkatagiri division	...	Beriketa, Doravaripalem, Chengalapalem, Kondaledu, Kalavanga, Rattamala, Chenugari-palem, Nattaropalem, Pulijeerikuppam, Koradi, Damaraya, Pampirangam, Kadapatra, Atakanitippa, Venada, Irkam, Valambedu, Karijathana, Kudini, Muguru, Karaikadu, Velukadu, Kummarapalem, Burudangari, Kottapalem, Yellore, Velunguzudapalli and Kotapolur.
Udayagiri	...	Udayagiri, Sitharampuram, Peddareddipalli, Somalaregadu, Duttalur, Nagingenigunta, Maripad.
Kanigiri	...	Mopad, Bothagudur and Kothapalli, Kambaldine, Appanambapuram and Kattakindapalli.
Darsi division	...	Pathakannur, Peddanilapallu, Purimetla, Basavapuram, Avnlamanda, Lakavaram and Choulapalam.
Podili division	...	Thallamalla, Thadivaripalli, Podili and Choulanpalem.
Atmakur taluk	...	Atmakur, Kaluvoya and Anantasagaram.
Nellore taluk	...	Anikapalli, Survepalli and Venkatachalasatram.
Kandukur taluk	...	Ankabupalapuram and Peddammapalam.

A pound of quinine may be supplied to the Health Inspectors of Kavali, Kovur and Rakur for use in their respective ranges.

(24) Kurnool district.

Kurnool taluk	...	Kalwa and villages surrounding Kalwa and Balagal.
Pattikonda taluk	...	Devanakonda firka.
Dhone taluk	...	Dhone and the villages surrounding Dhone.
Nandyal taluk	...	Villages bordering Nallamalais, Chelamma, Gazulapalli, Thimmapuram, Honkaram and Bhogeswaram.
Nandikotkur taluk	...	Atmakur firka, especially those villages near the Nallamalais.

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(24) Kurnool district—*cont.*

Koilkuntla	...	...	Kolimargundla firka, Thimmanayanipet, Boyala, Tadpatri, Tallamadugu, Errahgunthla and Uppalur.
Owk firka	...	...	Owk and Nossam.
Sirvel range	...	...	Villages bordering Nallamalais, Rudravaram, Mettupalli, Bachapalli and Sirvel.
Giddalur	...	...	Komarole firka, Cumbum firka and Cumbum.
Markapur	...	...	Villages bordering Nallamalais, Dornal and Pullacheruvu, Tipurantakam, Dupadu, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Canal side villages.

G.O. No. 1059, P.H., dated 14th May 1928.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Health, dated 18th September 1927,
No. 530-8/26.

Order—No. 1059, P.H., dated 14th May 1928.

In 1915 the Government sanctioned as an experimental measure the sale of quinine at a rate less than one-third of the market value through (i) postmasters, (ii) schoolmasters, (iii) Revenue Inspectors, (iv) village headmen and (v) vaccinators. This scheme did not work satisfactorily and it was discontinued in the year 1919. The Government have since then had under consideration the question of distributing quinine, free of cost, in specially malarious parts of the Presidency. It was at first suggested that the distribution should be made by local bodies, but many of the local bodies concerned were not prepared to meet the expenditure involved. In view of this fact, and of the fact that the question of imperializing the Cinchona department was then under the consideration of the Government of India, no further action was taken in the matter.

2 The question of imperializing the Cinchona department has been dropped and the Director of Public Health now recommends that quinine should be distributed free in certain specially malarious parts of this Presidency, the entire expenditure involved being met from Provincial funds. The areas selected by the Director of Public Health for the purpose are the following taluks :—

(1) Kollegal, (2) Cuddapah, (3) Rayachoti, (4) Kanigiri, (5) Udayagiri, (6) Hospet, (7) Uppinangadi, (8) Karkal, (9) Koilkuntla and (10) Ponneri.

After a careful examination of the question, in consultation with the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Health, the Government have decided to accept the proposals made, and to sanction, with effect from 1st April 1928, the free distribution of quinine in the ten taluks specified. The question of extending the scheme to other specially malarious areas will be considered after experience has been gained of its working in the areas now selected. The Special Malaria Officer will be instructed to watch closely the working of the scheme and to submit a report in the matter at the end of the year.

3. With reference to the quantity of quinine to be utilized and the method of distribution, the Government proceed to pass the following orders :—

(i) Five thousand pounds of quinine will be allotted for the purpose in the first instance and will be distributed in 'treatment' packets containing

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twenty 5-grain tablets. The tablets will be given a special tint to facilitate detection, in the event of their being sold to speculators or others. The tubes and boxes to contain the tablets will be prepared in the Government Press. Each treatment packet will contain a leaflet in the language of the district, giving directions for the use of the drug.

(ii) Quinine will be supplied under this scheme to all the existing medical institutions in the areas concerned,—Government hospitals, local fund and municipal hospitals and dispensaries and rural dispensaries. To supplement this agency and to enable persons living at some distance from medical institutions to receive a supply of the drug in their villages when required, the Health Inspectors employed in these areas will also be provided with a number of packets for distribution, under the supervision of the District Health Officer, in the course of their tours. The tahsildars, deputy tahsildars, the sub-magistrates and the forest rangers employed in the areas concerned will similarly be supplied with stocks of the drug for distribution. The Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers and the Forest Officers of the districts concerned will be required to exercise control over the work of these officers in the matter of distribution. In addition to the above agencies, missionaries and social workers within the areas selected will also be entrusted with the work of distribution. A statement showing the number of agencies, which it is proposed to employ for the purpose, is appended to the order. The Director of Public Health and the persons entrusted with the work of distribution are requested to see that an accurate record is maintained of all the 'treatments' issued and of the persons to whom they are issued.

4. The expenditure involved on account of this scheme will be met from the provision made for the purpose in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1928-29 under "33-c. Public Health—Expenses in connexion with Epidemic diseases—ii. Other Epidemics—Supplies and Services—Voted—Apparatus and Materials." The expenditure to be incurred in the preparation of the tubes and boxes required to contain the quinine tablets and in the printing of the leaflets will be met from the sanctioned appropriation under "46-R.O. Stationery and Printing—Government Presses—Madras and Ootacamund."

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

S. RANGANATHAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.

- „ the Surgeon-General.
- „ the Director of Agriculture.
- „ the Chief Conservator of Forests.
- „ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
- „ all Collectors.
- „ all Presidents of District Boards.
- „ all Presidents of Taluk Boards.
- „ all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
- „ the Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
- „ the Finance Department.
- „ the Revenue Department.
- „ the Law (General) Department.
- „ the Development Department.
- „ the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
- „ the Librarian, Legislative Council Office.
- „ the Missionaries and Social workers referred to in the Annexure (through the Director of Public Health).

Appendix

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Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Hospitals.	Dispensaries—Government or other.	Rural dispensaries.	Health Inspectors.	Missionary bodies.	Voluntary Workers Association.	Tahsildars.	Deputy Tahsildars.	Sub-Magistrates.	Forest Rangers.
1. Kollegal ..	89	1 (Local and Municipal).	1 (Local Fund Dispensary).	Nil.	1	American Faith Mission ..	..	1	..	..	1
2. Cuddapah.	109	1 Government Headquarters Hospital.	..	Vallur	1	London Mission. Ramakrishna Samaj. Pushpagiri Mutt. Muthyala Seshier's Choultry.	..	1	1	1	2
3. Rayachoti.	113	..	3 (Local Fund Dispensary).	Nil.	1		..	1	1	1	2
4. Kanigiri ..	211	1 (Local and Municipal).	2 (Local Fund Dispensary).	(1) Guruvaypeta, (2) Potakamuru.	1	Rev. T. V. Witter, Kanigiri	..	1	..	..	1
5. Udayagiri (Atmakur taluk).	136	Do.	..	Nil.	1	Rev. F. W. Stait	..	1	..	..	1
6. Hospet ..	127	1 (Municipal) .	2 (Local Fund Dispensary).	(1) Kamalapur, (2) Narayana-devarakeri, (3) Kottur.	1	London Mission Society ..	(1) Theosophical Society. (2) Gorakishanu Sabha.	1	..	1	1
7. Uppinangadi.	182	2 (Local and Municipal) .	1 (Local Fund Dispensary).	(1) Kadaba, (2) Vittel, (3) Mandaye.	1	Rev. Sequeira, Kakkadu, and other Roman Catholic Missionaries at Badyar, Kakkada, Beltangadi and Vittal, President of the South Kanara Indian Christian Civil League, Rev. Fr. F. Costi, S.J., Roman Catholic Missionary, Mudabidri P.O., Rev. L. P. D'Souza, Roman Catholic Priest, Kardya, Church, Varkody P.O., Rev. P. L. Botelho, Parish Priest Vittal.	..	1	..	1	2

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APPENDIX

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Hospitals.	Dispensaries—Government or other.	Rural dispensaries.	Health Inspectors.	Missionary bodies.	Voluntary Workers Association.	Tahsildars.	Deputy Tahsildars.	Sub-Magistrates.	Forest Rangers.
8. Karkal ...	106	1 (Local and Municipal).	1 (Local Fund Dispensary).	(1) Naravi, (2) Hebri.	1	R. C. Mission, Naravi, Evangelical Mission, Karkal.	..	1	2	..	2
9. Ponneri ..	467	..	1 (Local Fund Dispensary).	Nil.	2		..	1	1	1	1
10. Koilkuntla.	86	1 Government Taluk Head-quarter Hospital.	..	(1) Owk, (2) Nossam.	1	S.P.G. Mission, Rev. P. M. Simon.	..	..	..	..	..

[9th October 1928]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 427 asked by Mr. K. Uppi Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th October 1928, page 145 supra.]

List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926-27.

Serial number and names of institution.		Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.
For Boys.		
Ganjam district—		
1.	R.C. Orphanage, Surada	40
2.	Board Middle School Orphanage, Berhampur	12
Vizagapatam district—		
3.	C.B.M. Boarding Home, Bimlipatam	33
East Godavari district—		
4.	Adi-Andhra Free Boarding Home, Pithapuram	28
5.	U.L.C.M. Boarding Home, Yelleswaram	17
Kistna district—		
6.	C.M.S. Boarding Home, Bezwada	42
7.	St. Antony's R.C.M. Orphanage, Bezwada	54
8.	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Gundala	69
9.	Noble High School Boarding Home, Masulipatam	18
10.	C.B.M. Boarding Home, Avanigadda	19
Guntur district—		
11.	U.L.C.M. Boarding Home, Tenali	76
12.	Do. Narasaraopet	24
13.	Do. Chirala	94
14.	Do. Repalle	30
15.	Do. Sattenapalle	62
Kurnool district—		
16.	A.B.M. Middle School Boarding Home, Bestwarpet	53
Cuddapah district—		
17.	London Mission Boarding Home, Cuddapah	47
Anantapur district—		
18.	Marthawat's Boys' Home, Hindupur	29
19.	London Mission Boarding Home, Gooty	88
Nellore district—		
20.	Christian Educational Boarding Home, Kanigiri, attached to the A.B.M. Middle School, Kanigiri (Secondary)	13
21.	A.B.M. Boarding Home, Udayagiri	39
22.	A.B.M. Middle School, Kavali	34
23.	U.L.C.M. Orphanage, Taralupadu	47
Madras district—		
24.	M.E.M. School and Orphanage, Kilpauk	58
25.	Madras Tamil Mission Orphanage, Washermanpet	66
26.	St. Francis Xavier's Boarding Home, Alwarpet	26
27.	Society for the Protection of Children's Home, Tondiarpet	65

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List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926-27—cont.

Serial number and name of institution.

Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.

For Boys—cont.

Chingleput district—		
28. W.M. Orphanage, Poonamallee	...	18
29. W.M. Boarding Home, Madurantakam	...	28
Chittoor district—		
30. O.E.L.M. Boys' Orphanage, Puttur	...	53
31. Australian Presbyterian Mission Boys' Home, Pallipat	...	18
North Arcot district—		
32. A.A.M. Boys' Home, Arni	...	49
33. St. Andrew's Orphanage, Arkonam	...	33
34. Anjuman Orphanage, Melvesharam	...	45
South Arcot district—		
35. Danish Mission Orphanage, Fort Saint David	...	32
36. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tindivanam	...	103
37. C.S.M. Orphanage, Chidambaram	...	34
Tanjore district—		
38. St. Francis Xavier's Orphanage, Tanjore	...	29
39. Don Bosco's Elementary Boarding School, Tanjore	...	17
40. Sentamil Vidyasala Orphanage, Erukkattucheri	...	10
Trichinopoly district—		
41. S.P.G. Boarding School Orphanage, Irungalur	...	39
42. St. Joseph's Industrial School Orphanage, Trichinopoly	...	43
43. The Madras Majlisul Ulama Orphanage, Trichinopoly	...	54
Madura district—		
44. Birds' Nest Orphanage, Madura	...	28
45. C.S.M. Orphanage, Dindigul	...	15
46. St. Mary's Orphanage, Madura	...	38
47. C.S.M. Boys' Boarding Home, Ponnagaram	...	17
Ramanad district—		
48. S.M. Orphanage, Mount Zion	...	12
49. Marava Home, Ramanad (Elementary Section)	...	6
50. C.S.M. Boys' Boarding Home, Paramakudi	...	43
Tinnevely district—		
51. Sacred Heart Orphanage, Irudayakulam	...	14
52. St. Joseph's Orphanage for Boys, Adaikalapuram	...	64
53. St. John's Orphanage, Nazareth	...	49
54. Kshatriya Committee Orphanage, Vengadampatti	...	6
Coimbatore district—		
55. St. Michael's Orphanage, Coimbatore	...	115
56. London Mission Boys' Orphanage, Coimbatore	...	25
57. C.S.M. Orphanage, Coimbatore	...	31
58. London Mission Boys' Home, Erode	...	65
59. Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Dharapuram	...	134

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List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926-27—cont.

Serial number and name of institution.	Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.
<i>For Boys—cont.</i>	
Nilgiris district—	
60. Wesleyan Mission Boys' Orphanage, Kaity	24
Salem district—	
61. S.B.M. Boarding Home, Namakal	15
62. J.D.T. Islam Moplah Orphanage, Calicut	81
63. M.M. Orphanage, Paraperi	38
South Kanara—	
64. K.E.M. Boys' Orphanage, Udipi	48
65. St. Joseph's Asylum Orphanage, Mangalore	63
<i>For Girls.</i>	
<i>Northern Circle.</i>	
Ganjam district—	
66. R.C.M. Girls' Orphanage, Surada	25
Vizagapatam district—	
67. St. Joseph's Convent Orphanage, Waltair	69
68. C.B.M. Girls' Orphanage, Vizagapatam	60
<i>Ceded Districts Circle</i>	
Bellary district—	
69. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bellary	55
Kurnool district—	
70. R.C.M. Boarding Home, Kurnool	36
71. A.B.M. Boarding School, Bestwarpet, Cumbum	25
Guntur district—	
72. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Guntur	118
73. St. Ann's Boarding Home, Phirangipuram	24
<i>Central Circle.</i>	
Nellore district—	
74. St. Joseph's Higher Elementary Boarding Home, Nellore	50
75. A.B.M. Elementary School, Kanigiri	31
Madras—	
76. St. Joseph's Indian Girls' Orphanage, Vepery	12
77. St. Lazarus Boarding Girls' School, Mylapore	33
78. Holy Family Orphanage, San Thome	94
79. St. Ann's Convent Orphanage, Rayapuram	45
80. Horriet Bond Skidmore Girls' Boarding School Vepery	47
Chingleput district—	
81. Mount Carmel Orphanage, Covelong	17
Chittoor district—	
82. A.A.M. Boarding School, Madanapalle	67

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List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926-27—cont.

Serial number and name of institution.

Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.

For Girls—*cont.**Central Circle—cont.*

North Arcot district—

83. St. Mary's R. C. Panchama Orphanage, Vellore	...	11
84. St. Aloysius Convent Orphanage, Vettavalam	...	9
85. St. Antony's Orphanage, Chetput, Polur	...	12

South Arcot—

86. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Tindivanam	...	49
87. St. Antony's Orphanage, Pudupalaiyam, Cuddalore	...	9

Southern Circle.

Tanjore district—

88. St. Paul's R.C. Girls' Orphanage, Mayavaram	...	12
89. St. Theresa's Girls' Orphanage, Tranquebar	...	41
90. E.Z.M. Boarding Home, Porayar	...	43
91. St. Mary's Girls' Orphanage, Vallam, Tanjore	...	13

Trichinopoly district—

92. Holy Cross Orphanage, Trichinopoly	...	31
93. W. M. Girls' Orphanage, Woraiyur	...	12
94. C.S.M. Girls' Orphanage, Kamp Town, Trichinopoly	...	38
95. W.M. Boarding Home, Karur	...	20
96. St. Ann's Orphanage, Cantonment, Trichinopoly	...	57

Madura district—

97. A.M.C.C. Boarding Girls' School, Dindigul	...	138
98. Sacred Heart Girls' Orphanage, Srivilliputtur	...	185
99. Elliott Tuxford Girls' Orphanage, Megnanapuram	...	41
100. St. Joseph's Orphanage, Adaikalapuram	...	86
101. Indian Orphanage College, Palamcottah	...	10
102. St. Joseph's Indian Convent Orphanage, Madura	...	44

Western Circle.

Nilgiris district—

103. Nazareth Convent Orphanage, Ootacamund	...	91
104. Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Kotagiri	...	18

Coimbatore district—

105. Presentation Convent Orphanage, Coimbatore	...	21
106. Immaculate Conception Convent Orphanage, Coimbatore	...	82
107. London Mission Orphanage, Erode	...	49
108. London Mission Orphanage, Coimbatore	...	35

Salem district—

109. Orphanage, Settipatti, Salem	...	28
110. St. Thomas' Orphanage, Koilur	...	13
111. Sacred Heart Convent Orphanage, Elathagiri	...	2
112. London Mission Boarding Home, Hastampatti	...	22
113. St. Gabriel's Orphanage, Minamballe Agraharam	...	5
114. St. Patrick's Orphanage, Shevapet	...	6

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List showing the names of the orphanages with the number of children in each for whom boarding grants were distributed in 1926-27—cont.

Serial number and name of institution.	Number of orphan and non-orphan destitutes in each.
<i>For Girls—cont.</i>	
<i>Western Circle—cont.</i>	
Malabar district—	
115. St. Joseph's Convent Orphanage, Calicut ...	30
116. Malabar Mission Girls' Orphanage, Chombala ...	48
117. K.E.M. Girls' Orphanage, Moolky ...	68
118. St. Joseph's Convent Orphanage, Mangalore ...	77
<i>Southern Circle.</i>	
Madura district—	
119. Lucy Perry Noble Institute Orphanage, Rachanyapuram ...	89
Total, 119 orphanages. Number of children, 5,072.	

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 433 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th October 1928, page 149 supra.]

Memorandum.

The Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act which authorizes the levy of landing and shipping fees at ports, where the Act is introduced does not provide for the appointment of a committee to administer the Landing and Shipping Fund. The Landing and Shipping Fees Committee is therefore only an executive and administrative body exercising only such powers as have been entrusted to it by the Government. The Government have given the following powers to the Committee:—

(1) Any expenditure proposed to be incurred by the port authorities against the Landing and Shipping Fund should be referred for concurrence to the Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.

(2) The Landing and Shipping Fees Committee should be consulted as regards provision in the budget estimates of items of expenditure against the Landing and Shipping Fund.

(3) The Landing and Shipping Fees Committee may incur contingent charges within the sanctioned allotment for the year, provided their doing so is consistent with the orders of Government for the time being relating to any special items of expenditure.

(4) The Landing and Shipping Fees Committee may sanction refunds of landing and shipping fees, if they are satisfied that the refunds claimed are in order.

[9th October 1928]

8. The Board is empowered to enter into contracts for the purchase or supply of stores and materials paid for from the Landing and Shipping Fund.

9. The previous approval of the Board is necessary for the payment of bills for supplies made and works executed at Madras under the orders of the Presidency Port Officer on behalf of the Landing and Shipping Fund.

10. The Board may, on the recommendation of the Port Officer, sanction the appointment or removal of menials such as peons, lascars, etc., paid for from the Landing and Shipping Fund, in cases where the appointment is non-pensionable and its maximum pay does not exceed Rs. 15 per mensem.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 439 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th October 1928, page 154 supra.]

G.O. No. 305, Finance, dated 1st April 1922.

The Government sanction, with effect from the 1st March 1921, the revision of the scales of pay of the clerical and menial establishments attached to the Government Press as shown in the annexed proposition statement. With effect from the same date, the above establishment will be ineligible for the temporary additions to pay sanctioned in G.O. No. 700, Finance, dated 2nd August 1920.

2. The rate of pay of Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—65 fixed for the binding clerk on Rs. 15 will be admissible only to incumbents qualified under the examination rules. If the post is at any time filled up by one who is not qualified under the examination rules, the rate of pay admissible will be Rs. 23—23—23—1—35. The pay of the typist will be regulated by G.O. No. 1054, Finance, dated 20th October 1921.

3. This sanction is registered as No. 432 of 1921—22.

4. The Superintendent, Government Press, is requested to settle in consultation with the Accountant-General the rates of initial pay to be admitted to the existing incumbents in accordance with the rules printed in the annexure to G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 11th July 1921.

5. With effect from the date of introduction of the revised scales of pay, officiating promotion will be admissible to the following posts:—

				RS.
Publication Assistant	..	...	...	200—10—250
Head clerk	...	...	...	125— 5—175
Accountant	..	...	...	85— 4—125

(By order of the Governor in Council)

T. E. MOIR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
,, Accountant-General.

Enclosure

Statement of proposition.

[illegible]

[9th October 1928]

Statement of proposition—*cont.*

Present scale.			Proposed scale.			
Number, designation and pay.			Number and designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
ACCOUNTS, PUBLICATION, STORE AND STOCK DEPARTMENTS— <i>cont.</i>			SERVANTS— <i>cont.</i>			
		RS. A.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1 attender	15 0		1 attender	15	..	20
1 do.	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do.	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 packer (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 attender	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do.	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (10 + 5)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (10 + 5)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
SERVANTS.						
1 attender (10 + 5)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (10 + 5)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (10 + 5)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (9 + 6)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 packer (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 head messenger (12 + 6)	18 0		1 messenger	15	..	20
1 messenger (12 + 6)	18 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (10 + 5)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (10 + 5)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (10 + 5)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (9 + 6)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 gatekeeper and watchman (9 + 6)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 gatekeeper and watchman (9 + 6)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 gatekeeper and watchman (9 + 6)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 gatekeeper and watchman (9 + 6)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 cycle messenger (9 + 6)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (9 + 6)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 messenger (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (8 + 7)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 do. (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
1 messenger, Penitentiary Branch (7 + 8)	15 0		1 do.	15	..	20
98	Total ..	2,927.12	98	..	..	..

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G.O. No. 823, Finance, dated 3rd October 1922.

The scales and pay of the establishment of the Government Press in the technical branches will be revised as shown in the annexed statement. The revision will take effect from the 1st March 1922. This sanction has been registered as No. 152 of 1922-23.

2. With effect from the 1st March 1922, the establishments concerned are declared ineligible for the temporary additions to pay sanctioned in G.Os. No. 700, Finance, dated 2nd August 1920, and No. 780, Finance, dated 28th August 1920.

3. With effect from the same date, no officer may be appointed to officiate in a higher scale and allowed to draw enhanced pay on that account. The Government will, however, be prepared to consider proposals for removing this restriction in regard to particular posts if promotion to the posts involves the assumption of duties or responsibilities of greater importance or of a different character.

4. In giving effect to the revision, the Superintendent, Government Press, should be guided by the following subsidiary instructions:—

(a) The initial pay of the existing incumbents should be fixed in consultation with the Accountant-General, in accordance with the rules printed as an annexure to G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 1st July 1921, but with the modification that one year's increment be allowed. In other words the officers concerned, though they draw no back pay, will be placed in the new scales at the point, which they would have reached had the revision been introduced with effect from 1st March 1921.

In the case, however, of workmen drawing a pay of Rs. 10 to Rs. 13, those who under G.O. No. 478, Finance, dated 20th May 1920, received no increase in emoluments over what they were eligible for under G.O. No. 16, Finance, dated 7th June 1919, or received an increase not exceeding eight annas may be started on a pay calculated as follows:—

Those who received no increase.—Initial pay as fixed according to G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 1st July 1921, plus one rupee.

Those who received an increase not exceeding eight annas.—Initial pay as fixed according to G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 1st July 1921, plus eight annas.

(b) Promotion from a lower to a higher scale, including selection scales, should not be made as a matter of course, but should depend entirely on efficiency.

(c) *Proof-reading branch.*—The practice of taking apprentices should be abolished, the posts being merged in the regular line.

The confidential allowances of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 will be continued and attached to the posts of two readers, the allowances being termed 'special pay' in future.

The personal allowances drawn by five graduates and one under-graduate will be discontinued, and merged in their pay, the allowances being taken into account in fixing their initial pay in the new time-scales. If appointments of graduates or under-graduates are found desirable hereafter, the Government will be prepared to start them on a higher initial pay than the minimum of the scale to which they are appointed.

[9th October 1928]

(d) *Supervising staff.*—The posts of head reader and overseer should be filled by men from outside if the men in the department are not efficient enough to justify their promotion to the posts now created.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Press.

Accountant-General.

Copy to the Publicity Officer.

Annexure.

Statement showing the strength and scales of pay of the technical establishment of the Government Press as existing at present and as proposed to be revised.

Present scale.				Proposed scale.				
Number, designation and salary.				Number and designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	
RS.					RS.	RS.	RS.	
EXAMINING DEPARTMENT.				PROOF-READING SECTION.				
Permanent.								
1	examiner	(100 + 25)	}	2	readers ..	100	5	150
1	do.	(90 + 22½)						
1	do.	(80 + 20)						
1	do.	(70 + 18)						
2	examiners	(65 + 18)	}	16	do. ..	60	4	100
3	do.	(60 + 18)						
3	do.	(55 + 16½)						
3	do.	(50 + 15)						
3	apprentice examiners ..	(40 + 12)	}					
2	do.	(25 + 10)						
2	do.	(20 + 10)						
3	examiners	(45 + 13½)						
6	proof-readers	(40 + 12)	}					
4	do.	(35 + 10½)						
3	do.	(30 + 10)						
3	do.	(25 + 10)						
3	do.	(20 + 10)	}					
1	gazette indexer	(20 + 10)						
1	proof-reader (Ootacamund Branch)	(30 + 10)						
1	proof-reader (Penitentiary Branch)	(25 + 10)		41	do. ..	30	2	60
<i>Day-extra staff transferred to permanent establishment.</i>								
1	proof-reader	(52)	}					
3	proof-readers	(45½)						
1	proof-reader	(39)						
1	do.	(35)						
2	proof-readers	(32)	}					
4	do.	(30)						

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Statement showing the strength and scales of pay of the technical establishment of the Government Press as existing at present and as proposed to be revised—*cont.*

Present scale.			Proposed scale			
Number, designation and salary.			Number and designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
EXAMINING DEPARTMENT—<i>cont.</i>			PROOF-READING SECTION—<i>cont.</i>			
<i>Permanent.</i>						
3 proof-readers	(15 + 7½)					
3 forme proof-readers	(14 + 7)					
3 do.	(13 + 6½)					
1 forme proof-reader	(12 + 6)					
3 reading boys	(15 + 7½)					
<i>Day-extra staff transferred to permanent establishment.</i>			22 copyholders	20	2	30
1 proof-reader	(28½)					
1 do.	(27)					
2 proof-readers	(25½)					
1 proof-reader	(24)					
2 proof-readers	(22½)					
1 proof-reader	(21)					
1 do.	(18)					
<i>Permanent</i>						
3 forme proof-readers	(12 + 6)					
6 reading boys	(10 + 5)					
2 do.	(10 + 5)		67 copyholders	15	1	20
1 vernacular reading boy	(10 + 5)					
55 reading boys	(15)					
Confidential allowance	1 (20).		Special pay 1 (20).			
	1 (10)		1 (10)			30
PRESS AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT.			PRESS AND MACHINE SECTION.			
<i>Permanent.</i>						
2 machine-minders	(17 + 8½)					
3 do.	(16 + 8)					
4 do.	(15 + 7½)		12 machine-minders	30	2	40
<i>Day-extra machine-minders transferred to permanent establishment.</i>						
1 machine-minder	(24)					
2 machine-minders	(22½)					
<i>Permanent.</i>						
4 pressmen	(13 + 6½)					
10 do.	(12 + 6)					
6 do.	(11 + 5½)					
6 do.	(10 + 5)					
1 pressman	(21)		35 pressmen	20	1	30
6 pressmen	(21)					
1 pressman (Penitentiary Branch)	(10 + 5)					
1 pressman (Ootacamund Branch)	(10 + 5)					

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Statement showing the strength and scales of pay of the technical establishment of the Government Press as existing at present and as proposed to be revised—*cont.*

Present scale.				Proposed scale.			
Number, designation and salary.				Number and designation.	Minimum.	Incre-ment.	Maximum.
RS.				RS. RS. RS.			
PRESS AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT— <i>cont.</i>				PRESS AND MACHINE SECTION— <i>cont.</i>			
<i>Permanent—cont.</i>							
4 machine-minders	(14 + 7)			64 machine-mind- ers	20	1	30
5 do.	(13 + 6½)						
7 do.	(12 + 5)						
7 do.	(11 + 5½)						
1 machine-minder (Peniten- tiary Branch)	(12 + 5)						
2 machine-minders (Peni- tentiary Branch)	(11 + 5½)						
1 machine-minder (Ootaca- mund Branch)	(12 + 5)						
8 machine-minders	(10 + 5)			4 roller casters ..	15	1	20
1 machine-minder	(21)			85 layers-on ..	15	1	20
7 machine-minders	(19½)			8 forme-carriers and cleaners ..	15	1	20
8 do.	(18)						
3 do.	(16½)						
9 do.	(15)						
1 machine-minder	(15)						
4 roller casters	(10 + 5)						
85 layers-on	(15)						
8 forme-carriers and cleaners.	(15)						
BINDING DEPARTMENT.				BINDING SECTION.			
<i>Permanent.</i>							
1 gilder	(17 + 8½)			5 binders	40	2	50
2 finishers	(16 + 8)						
2 binders	(15 + 7½)			5 do.	30	2	40
2 do.	(24)						
3 do.	(22½)						
2 do.	(14 + 7)						
2 do.	(13 + 6½)						
2 do.	(12 + 6)						
1 machine ruler	(12 + 6)						
1 do.	(11 + 6)						
1 machine cutter	(11 + 6)						
2 binders	(11 + 6)						
3 do.	(10 + 5)						
3 machine rulers	(10 + 5)						
1 machine cutter	(10 + 5)						
1 standing pressman ..	(10 + 5)						
1 binder (Ootacamund Branch)	(11 + 6)			60 do.	20	2	30
1 binder (Penitentiary Branch)	(10 + 5)						
<i>Day-extra men transferred to permanent establishment.</i>							
1 binder	(25½)						
1 do.	(22½)						
10 binders	(21)						
11 do.	(19½)						
14 do.	(18)						
2 do.	(17)						
21 do.	(17)			112 do.	15	1	20
91 do.	(15)						

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Statement showing the strength and scales of pay of the technical establishment of the Government Press as existing at present and as proposed to be revised—*cont.*

Present scale.			Proposed scale.			
Number, designation and salary.			Number and designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.
TYPE-FOUNDRY.			TYPE-FOUNDRY.			
<i>Permanent.</i>						
1 hand caster	(30 + 10)		1 rubber stamp maker ..	30	2	50
1 do.	(15 + 7½)		1 do. ..	30	2	50
1 engraver	(20 + 10)		1 engraver ..	30	2	50
1 punch cutter	(25 + 10)		2 punch cutters. ..	30	2	50
1 do.	(20 + 10)		1 stereo and electro-trotyper. ..	30	2	50
1 head stereo and electro-typer. ..	(25-1-30)		2 stereo and electro typers. ..	30	2	50
1 electrotyper	20-1-25		1 punch cutter ..	15	1	30
1 stereotyper	(16 + 8)		1 type caster ..	15	1	30
1 punch cutter	(15 + 7½)		3 dressers ..	15	1	30
1 hand caster	(12 + 6)		5 stereo and electro-typers. ..	15	1	30
1 dresser	(14 + 7)					
2 dressers	(12 + 6)					
1 stereotyper	(14 + 7)					
1 assistant electrotyper ..	(14 + 7)					
1 do.	(10 + 5)					
2 assistant stereotypers ..	(10 + 5)					
1 machine caster	(13 + 6½)					
6 machine casters	(10 + 5)					
<i>Day-extra men transferred to permanent establishment.</i>			10 type casters ..	15	1	30
2 type casters	(18)					
1 type caster	(17)		18 finishers ..	15	1	30
18 finishers	(16)		7 type casters ..	15	1	30
7 type casters	(15)		2 engravers ..	15	1	30
2 engravers	(15)					
EXAMINING DEPARTMENT.			SUPERVISING STAFF.			
1 head examiner	(150 + 30)		1 head reader ..	150	5	200
PRESS AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT.			1 overseer ..	150	5	200
1 overseer	(150 + 30)					
PENITENTIARY BRANCH.			1 foreman ..	100	5	150
1 foreman	(120 + 25)					
COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.			1 foreman ..	100	5	150
1 type storekeeper ..	(100 + 25)					
1 foreman	(75 + 18½)					
1 do.	(70 + 18)					
1 do.	(65 + 18)					
1 do.	(60 + 18)					
2 foremen	(55 + 16½)					
1 foreman	(50 + 15)					
2 foremen	(50 + 15)					
1 foreman	(71½)		11 foremen ..	60	4	100
BINDING DEPARTMENT.						
<i>Permanent.</i>						
1 foreman	(65 + 18)					
1 deputy foreman (Penitentiary Branch)	(60 + 18)					

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Statement showing the strength and scales of pay of the technical establishment of the Government Press as existing at present and as proposed to be revised—*cont.*

Present scale.		Proposed scale.			
Number, designation and salary.		Number and designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.		SUPERVISING STAFF— <i>cont.</i>			
1 foreman	(45 + 13½)				
2 foremen	(40 + 12)				
2 do.	(35 + 10½)				
2 deputy foremen	(30 + 10)				
BINDING DEPARTMENT.					
1 foreman	(45 + 13½)				
1 deputy foreman	(30 + 10)	11 foremen	30	2	60
TYPE-FOUNDRY.					
1 foreman	(40 + 12)				
ACCOUNTS AND PUBLICATION.					
1 assistant storekeeper ..	(30 + 10)				
PRESS AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT.					
1 machine maistri	(20 + 10)	1 assistant foreman	40	2	50
COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.					
1 imposer (Penitentiary Branch)	(25 + 10)				
1 assistant foreman (Penitentiary Branch)	(25 + 10)				
PRESS AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT.					
1 machine-minder	(20 + 10)				
1 machine maistri	(18 + 9)				
1 press maistri	(15 + 7½)				
COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.		22 assistant foremen	30		40
10 assistant foremen	(25 + 10)				
3 do.	(20 + 10)				
1 imposer	(20 + 10)				
1 do.	(15 + 7½)				
BINDING DEPARTMENT.					
1 assistant foreman	(20 + 10)				
1 imposer (Penitentiary Branch)	(20 + 10)				
COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.					
1 despatcher	(15 + 7½)	6 assistant foremen	15	1	30
2 despatchers	(13 + 6½)				
3 do.	(12 + 6)				

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Statement showing the strength and scales of pay of the technical establishment of the Government Press as existing at present and as proposed to be revised—*cont.*

Present scale.				Proposed scale.				
Number, designation and salary.				Number and designation.	Minimum.	Increase.	Maximum.	
RS.					RS.	RS.	RS.	
PRESS AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT.				MECHANICS.				
1 mechanic	(40 + 12)	}	6 mechanics	..	30	2	60	
1 do.	(25 + 10)							
1 mechanic (Penitentiary Branch)	(40 + 12)							
TYPE-FOUNDRY.								
1 mechanic	(35 + 10½)	}						
2 mechanics	(45½)							
PRESS AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT.								
1 mechanic	(15 + 7½)	}	3 mechanics	..	15	1	30	
BINDING DEPARTMENT.								
1 mechanic	(17-1-22)							
TYPE-FOUNDRY.								
1 fitter	(12 + 6)							
Day-extra men transferred to permanent establishment.								
1 mechanic	(35)	}	7 mechanics	..	15	1	30	
1 do.	(28½)							
2 mechanics	(24)							
1 mechanic	(30)							
1 do.	(25½)							
1 do.	(18)							
ELECTRICAL SECTION.				ELECTRICAL SECTION.				
1 electrician	(70-6-100)	}	1 head electrician ..	75	5	125		
1 chief driver and maistri ..	(45 + 13½)		2 assistant electricians ..	30	2	60		
1 second driver	(25 + 10)							
1 head fireman	(15 + 7½)		3 do. ..	15	1	30		
1 second fireman	(12 + 6)							
1 assistant electrician ..	(10 + 5)							
ACCOUNTS AND PUBLICATION.				DESPATCHING SECTION.				
1 head despatcher	(100 + 25)	}	1 head despatcher..	80	5	120		
			Personal pay ..			5		
COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.								
1 despatcher	(20 + 10)	}	5 despatchers	..	30	2	50	
Day-extra staff transferred to permanent establishment.								
1 despatcher	(40)							
1 do.	(32)							
2 despatchers	(30)							
1 despatcher	(27)							
1 do.	(25½)							
1 do.	(24)							
1 do.	(22½)		12 do.	..	15	1	30	
2 despatchers	(21)							
3 do.	(19½)							
4 do.								

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Statement showing the strength and scales of pay of the technical establishment of the Government Press as existing at present and as proposed to be revised—*cont.*

Present scale.				Proposed scale.			
Number, designation and salary.				Number and designation.	Minimum.	Incre-ment.	Maxi-mum.
RS.					RS.	RS.	RS.
ACCOUNTS AND PUBLICATION.				WAREHOUSEMEN.			
1 warehouseman	(50 + 15)	}		7 warehousemen ..	30	2	50
1 do.	(20 + 10)						
1 computer	(30 + 10)						
3 computers	(20 + 10)						
PRESS AND MACHINE DEPARTMENT.							
1 press computer	(25 + 10)	}					
1 assistant press computer ..	(15 + 7½)						
1 counter	(8 + 7)						
ACCOUNTS AND PUBLICATION.				5 do. ..	15	1	30
1 warehouseman	(18 + 9)	}					
2 warehousemen	(16 + 8)						
1 warehouseman	(14 + 7)						
1 damper	(10 + 5)						
1 do.	(8 + 7)	}		10 do. ..	15	1	30
2 counters	(9 + 6)						
4 warehousemen	(15)						
1 warehouseman	(11 + 6)						
TIME-KEEPERS.				TIME-KEEPERS.			
1 time and gate-keeper ..	(35 + 10½)	}		4 time-keepers ..	30	2	50
3 time-keepers	(20 + 10)						
ACCOUNTS AND PUBLICATION.				COMPUTERS.			
1 compositor	(50 + 15)	}		1 head computer	60	2	80
2 compositors	(30 + 10)						
1 compositor	(20 + 10)						
2 compositors	(15 + 7½)						
1 computer	(35 + 10½)	}		19 computers ..	40	2	60
1 do.	(30 + 10)						
4 computers	(25 + 10)						
6 do.	(20 + 10)						
COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.				COMPOSITORS.			
2 assistant foremen ..	(25 + 10)						
OOTACAMUND BRANCH.							
1 compositor	(14 + 7)	}		6 compositors ..	20	1	30
1 do.	(13 + 6½)						
2 compositors	(12 + 6)						
1 compositor	(10 + 5)						
1 do.	(6 + 9)						

9th October 1928]

APPENDIX-V.

[Vide answer to question No. 441 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th October 1928, page 155 supra.]

G.O. No. 711, Finance, dated 11th July 1921.

The Government direct that the rules shown in the annexure to these proceedings be observed in fixing the initial pay in the time-scales that are to be introduced with effect from the 1st March 1921 under the scheme for the revision of pay of subordinate establishments in the Government offices in the Madras Presidency. All heads of departments are authorized to fix the initial pay of the subordinates under their control in accordance with these rules and after due consideration of seniority of the several individuals in the general establishment list.

2. Heads of departments are requested to report for the orders of Government the cases, if any, which are not fully covered by the rules now issued.

3. The initial pay of individuals already fixed should, if necessary, be revised in accordance with the rules herein laid down.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

„ other heads of Departments under the Finance Department.

Copy to all Departments of the Secretariat.

„ the Publicity Officer.

Annexure.

Rules to be observed in fixing the initial pay of present incumbents in the time-scales in the general reorganization scheme.

1. Existing incumbents will ordinarily enter the time-scales at the stage next above the lowest rate of salary per mensem drawn by them on any date within a period of three months prior to 1st March 1921 or their temporary pay on 28th February 1921 if that is greater, provided that if such salary or temporary pay represents any definite stage in the new scale, they should start at that stage. The term 'salary' includes substantive pay, temporary increase thereon under G.Os. No. 700, Financial, dated 2nd August 1920, and No. 780, Financial, dated 28th August 1920, acting allowance and personal allowance, if any.

2. Confidential allowances drawn by typists in certain offices will be treated as pay for purposes of rule 1 and will merge in pay when the revised scales are introduced. The allowances will cease to exist from the same date.

3. If the salary or temporary pay calculated as above exceeds in any case the maximum pay of the time-scale concerned, the difference will be treated as a personal allowance to be absorbed under article 61, Civil Service Regulations.

[9th October 1928]

4. If an individual holding a substantive post included in one time-scale has been, during the whole or a portion of the period of three months before 1st March 1921, acting in a post which after that date (1st March 1921) is provided for in a higher time-scale or on fixed pay and if under G.O. No. 1060, Financial, dated 17th December 1920, acting allowance will still be admissible after 1st March 1921 for officiating in such higher posts, he should during the period be considered to have acted in a lower grade vacant post, if any, in which acting allowance would not accrue according to the new rules.

5. The salary of subordinates on long leave or special duty should be taken at the amount which they would have drawn had they not been on long leave or on special duty.

6. If an individual failed to draw acting allowance during a portion of the period of three months before 1st March 1921 on the ground of transfer, he may, at the discretion of the head of the department, be considered to have drawn during joining time the acting allowance which he would have got but for his transfer. But in such case, the acting allowance drawn by another man in the vacancy so caused should be ignored if he would not have received it had the former not been on transfer.

7. The salary of subordinates who may have been temporarily reduced for a definite period during the three months 1st December 1920 to 1st March 1921, may, at the discretion of heads of departments, be taken at the normal amount, the increased emoluments consequent on the introduction of the revision accruing only from a date to be fixed by the head of the department. In such cases, the increased emoluments drawn by others owing to the temporary reduction of the senior man should not be taken into account.

8. In the case of promotions made during the period of three months in question for the sake of convenience and without taking into consideration seniority, etc., the salary of the individuals affected may be taken at the amount which they would have drawn had the promotions been made in the ordinary course.

9. The provisions of article 158, Civil Service Regulations, may be applied to those subordinates who may so desire.

10. When initial pay has been fixed according to the foregoing rules, the individual concerned will be considered to have entered the appropriate stage of the time-scale on 1st March 1921 and will be eligible for the next increment, if any, in the time-scale only after the expiry of the full period of stay provided for in the stage concerned.

9th October 1928]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 417 asked by Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th October 1928, page 160 supra.]

The overseer is in charge of the press and machine department and the electrical section; he also supervises the messengers and menial servants. He will watch the daily progress of work in the composing department, examining the strike order books of each section at least twice daily, and so arrange the press and machine work that there may be no delay in striking off papers and that the machine most suitable for printing a form economically is selected for it. He will bring to notice at once all cases when there is not a supply of full forms for large machines, when forms are sent in a bad condition for printing or incorrectly imposed; and when machines are running short of work. He will pass the first sheet of the best work, periodically compare the copies with the colour-sheets and teach the men the best methods of producing good work. He will see that the messengers leave at the proper time, that they take their parcels for delivery each evening, and that the night watchmen are on duty.

He will maintain registers of new employees and of applications for vacancies. He will see that all men under him are sent to the Surgeon of the district before they are brought on the permanent establishment; also that all other office rules and Government orders affecting his department are carried out.

The overseer will see that the messengers are drilled in the use of the fire-engine and buckets, also that the fire-buckets in the departments are kept filled with clean water. He will report men who use the water in the fire-buckets for other purposes. In case of fire he will apply for the assistance of the engines belonging to the Medical Store, Public Works Workshops and the Police division.

He is responsible that all machines, presses, bicycles, etc., are clean and in good order and will report immediately any breakage, etc. The overseer will send to the Superintendent daily a list of machines, etc., in all departments which are stopped for any cause.

He will see that the order books are carefully maintained, and that they are sent to the Account section for necessary action on the 28th of each month. He will personally prepare a list of men who are absent in the afternoon for the time-keeper.

He will make surprise visits to the press during nights and close holidays to see that all is safe and the watchmen are attending to their duties.

